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VASILYEV: U.S. PROPOSALS PATENTLY UNACCEPTABLE

LD232147 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Whenever leaders of the American Administration want to avoid seriously searching for mutually acceptable agreements on arms reduction they put forward excessive arms control demands. This is exactly what they did right now when they introduced their proposals concerning chemical arms at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. Analyzing certain aspects of arms control, our military observer Aleksey Vasilyev writes:

Generally speaking, arms reduction and arms limitation measures are unthinkable without corresponding arms control measures. All the agreements signed to this day provide for certain verification demands. One of the basic premises lying at the bottom of the problem is that there must be complete adequacy between control and disarmament measures -- that is, the scale of the former must correspond to the scale of the latter. This is a view that the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world hold on the control issue. The Soviet Union demonstrates this particular approach to the problem when it deals with the preparation of an international convention banning chemical arms.

It should be stressed at this point that when the American leadership genuinely wanted to come to terms on certain issues, control measures were never regarded as an obstacle. Evidence of this are agreements on limiting strategic arms, on the nonproliferation of nuclear arms, and several others. However the present administration, engaged in an unprecedented buildup of nuclear and other arms, seems to have never been in favor of any arms limitation agreements. It has refused to ratify the already signed documents; it has disrupted the talks over a reduction of nuclear weapons, both strategic and the so-called medium-range weapons in Europe; it has refused to begin negotiations proposed by the Soviet Union on the banning of the arms race in outer space. This chain of refusals is not accidental, of course. It confirms the desire of the American Administration to avoid any commitments that could prevent the United States and NATO from going ahead with the arms buildup and war preparations.

The proposals concerning chemical weapons introduced by the Reagan administration in Geneva very well fit that strategy of the United States. By putting forward excessive, patently unacceptable for many countries verification demands, the administration actually reverses the Geneva talks on the issue of preparing a convention banning chemical weapons. It tries to render nil [as heard] and void all the compromises and understandings that have already been agreed upon during the discussion of the Soviet draft convention in Geneva.

SOLTAN REITERATES TERMS FOR DIALOGUE RESUMPTION

LD231555 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] We have been getting many letters from our listeners expressing profound concern over the prospects for resuming Soviet-American negotiations on limiting both European and strategic arms. Is there a hope for a return to a dialogue and what is the Soviet Union's position in this respect? Such questions are prevailing in the letters. Our commentator Yuriy Soltan answers:

There is no need to convince the Soviet Union that negotiations are necessary. A dialogue is essential, but it should be a fair and constructive one aimed at drafting agreements that would meet the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union, as its leader Konstantin Chernenko has stressed repeatedly, is willing and resolved to do so.

However, for a return to negotiations a corresponding readiness on the United States' part is needed. But so far Washington has only been talking about its desire to negotiate and its practical deeds speak of the opposite.

Let's recall why the Geneva talks were interrupted 5 months ago: The nuclear forces in Europe at that time were in balance; the Soviet Union and NATO had each about 1,000 nuclear-capable medium-range delivery vehicles. The approximate parity remained between the Soviet Union and the United States in strategic arms, too, and the calculation at the talks was carried precisely from that level. But last November, when American delegates continued to allege about the importance of negotiations, the United States began to deploy its medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany, Britain, and Italy. The United States now plans to deploy in Western Europe about 700 such missiles, that is, 100 more than was earlier planned. NATO would therefore get superiority, more than 1.5 times, in such nuclear weapons and the strategic situation would change, too, since American Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe (?can solve) the same tasks as the strategic arms sited in the United States.

As for the Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the USSR, they pose no threat for the United States at all. So by deploying its missiles the United States deliberately blasted off the whole process of negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. To continue them on the former terms would mean to deceive the peoples and conceal the arms race. The Soviet Union declined to participate in such a dishonest game and will not take part in it.

This country as usual stands for making Europe completely free of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, and as usual it stands for a cardinal reduction of strategic nuclear arms on the basis of equality and equal security. But for the resumption of talks it is essential that the United States would remove the obstacle it itself put up -- namely, that it would stop siting its new first-strike missiles in Western Europe and remove the deployed ones; in other words, that it would return to the status that existed before the appearance of Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe. Then the Soviet Union will not hesitate to act. This concerns the military measures it is taking in response to the growing threat to its own security and to that of its allies, and this also concerns the resumption of the Geneva talks. So the matter is not in the rhetoric about readiness for negotiations, which is now so popular in Washington, but in readiness to remove the obstacles the United States mounted in the way of negotiations.

NOVOYE VREMYA CITES RUDE PRAVO ON BLOC UNITY

PM201720 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 16, 20 Apr 84 pp 12-14

[Reprint of article from RUDE PRAVO: "On the National and the International" -- first paragraph is NOVOYE VREMYA introduction]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee newspaper RUDE PRAVO has carried an article by M. Stefanak and I. Hlivka entitled "The National and the International in the Policy of the CPCZ" and devoted to relations among the socialist countries. The article says:

Marxist-Leninist theory and practice devote constant attention to the question of the correlation of the national and the international. The interdependence between these components of a very complex whole is currently one of the most important problems on which the attention of the communist movement is focused. This is no accident. Life attests to the fact that without full understanding of these components, it is not possible to elaborate correct strategy and tactics of struggle for socialism, for the creation of a new society, and for socialist international relations. Never before has the process of the internationalization of social life proceeded so rapidly, broadly, and profoundly.

It is from this that the need arises to seek answers to questions of the theory and practice of patriotism and internationalism and of the national and international interests and duties of the working class of the socialist countries and of the communist and workers parties.

Each communist and workers party naturally has its own experience which it uses in determining its domestic and foreign policies, but each of them at the same time enriches the experience of the other parties and countries. The communist and workers parties of the socialist countries have accumulated particularly rich experience in implementing and developing national and international aspects of social progress. Our party has also acquired rich experience in the struggle for the triumph of socialism. Indeed, this experience has not always been only positive. We learned particularly bitter lessons from the crisis years of 1968-69. We generalized these lessons and drew corresponding conclusions for our further activity. The CPSU leadership established that the main blame for the crisis was borne by the former party and state leadership, which had abandoned the creative application of Marxism-Leninism under Czechoslovak conditions and the struggle against revisionist and opportunist deformations in domestic and foreign policy.

The sharpening of the class struggle in the international arena demanded the strengthening of the working people's patriotic and international education and the strengthening of the struggle against the actions of nationalist and anti-Soviet elements, which were receiving all-around support from the West.

We are emphasizing this fact now because what often happens in practice is that the shortcomings or errors that have arisen in a socialist country are justified primarily by reference to external circumstances and influences, which runs counter to the Marxist-Leninist dialectical method of analyzing reality. Our class enemies exploit these justifications in their anticommunist activity.

An extremely widespread action by anticommunist forces at present, RUDE PRAVO continues, is the attempt to foist on the public, including on Czechoslovak citizens, the opinion that the reasons for the definite economic difficulties and shortcomings in certain socialist countries lie in the fact that these countries, or so it is claimed, utilize the "Soviet model."

Bourgeois ideologists see the system of centralized planning and leadership, the complete collectivization of agriculture, and so forth as the essence of this model. From this, the conclusion is drawn that in order to overcome the difficulties and to ensure more efficient economic management and higher living standards, it is necessary to implement reforms that will create the conditions for market relations and will weaken party influence in social and political life in favor of so-called "pluralist forces and interests." In this regard, imperialism carries out a differentiated policy and differentiated propaganda and magnanimously "praises" some socialist countries for their "realism" and understanding of the need for internal "reforms" while abusing others for their "ideological dogmatism" and repudiation of the "new."

The timing and intensity of this propaganda are no accident. The point is that the socialist community countries have recently embarked on resolving the complex of theoretical and practical questions of the transition to the intensive path of socioeconomic development. Under these conditions, the questions of the future stages of development, achievements, and unrealized potential are being discussed. The anticommunists are sparing no effort to interfere in these debates. In the process, they are trying to prove that the socialist countries score successes wherever they ignore the Soviet example since all the shortcomings, it is claimed, stem from the utilization of Soviet experience.

It is quite natural that the USSR's efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist states should infuriate the enemies of socialism, since unity and cohesion augment socialism's strength and create an obstacle to the implementation of imperialist reaction's plans to prepare a world counterrevolution. The efforts of the CPSU and the USSR to strengthen the socialist community's unity of action have nothing in common with "command" methods. No one in our community issues instructions and directives that are binding on everyone. Each party and each country absolutely voluntarily assumes international commitments, voluntarily participates in multilateral cooperation, and determines the scale of its assistance to other countries and movements. However, it is perfectly clear that without resolute defense of the positions that are formulated in the jointly elaborated documents, whether within the Warsaw Pact framework or within CEMA, without mutual assistance, and without the desire to strengthen the socialist community's unity and cohesion, all that will be left of the international policy will be verbal promises. Yet life demands not only that cooperation be expanded but also that its quality and effectiveness be improved.

To find the correct correlation between the national and the international in the development of the individual socialist countries, RUDE PRAVO notes, is one of the fraternal parties' most important tasks. The socialist community's communist and workers parties head the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society on the basis of socialist principles. Therefore they cannot ignore the main, fundamental tasks of the struggle against the class enemy. It is extremely important, as V.I. Lenin wrote, to analyze, study, identify, crystallize, and single out the particular national features, the specific national features, that lead concretely in each country to the resolution of the "common international task."

Today the common international task is to strengthen the unity and cohesion of world socialism and the communist movement in the struggle against imperialist forces. The extreme deterioration of the international situation demands that the socialist community be strengthened in all spheres of politics, the economy, ideology, and defense. What is coming to the forefront more than ever before is the need to implement consistently the jointly agreed line in foreign policy. It is this line that ensures the socialist states' security and the strengthening of international security.

The CPCZ proceeds from the premise that it is necessary to observe this line irrespective of all the various changes in international relations, changes that are sometimes quite dramatic but are nevertheless temporary.

Experience confirms, the newspaper goes on, that united sanctions on the part of the socialist countries help peace-loving and democratic forces to pressure imperialism and to achieve successes in the interests of peace and social progress. Otherwise there emerges disorientation and uncertainty in the communist and other democratic revolutionary movements as to the effectiveness of the struggle for their aims.

Under contemporary international conditions it is necessary, the article emphasizes, to ensure strategic military parity between socialism and imperialism and to ensure that the socialist community's defense capability is at the appropriate level.

It is clear that any elements of pragmatism [praktitsizm] in our community, weakening of the socialist countries' common foreign policy strategy, and attempts to secure one-sided "advantages" from the capitalist world and its currency and financial organizations harm the prestige of socialism in the eyes of the world public, to say nothing of the fact that anyone who does this is also damaging his own long-term interests. The West is intensively developing the tactice of a so-called "differentiated approach" toward the socialist countries whose essence is as follows: to pit the socialist community countries against one another by means of "rewards" and "punishments." The fraternal parties reject this political subversion by imperialism.

Socialism, the CPCZ Central Committee organ stresses, has ensured actual state sovereignty and the right of each people to decide independently their country's fate and to make their contribution to building the new society. At the same time, socialism has rallied the peoples into a strong community and has created a fundamentally new type of international relations. Their foundation is ideological unity, common objectives, and comradely cooperation within full respect for each country's interests, peculiarities, and traditions. Socialism has brought into being the previously unknown law of the gradual rapproachement of countries. The socialist community runs up against both problems and contradictions in its development. These are transitional in nature and are not antagonistic. If they arise, the fraternal communist and workers parties resolve them at joint meetings during which the political line of collaboration at all levels is elaborated. Life has repeatedly proved the correctness and effectiveness of this approach.

The socialist countries' fraternal solidarity, RUDE PRAVO notes, augments the strength of each one. The equal economic cooperation gives their national economies greater potential. Not only the socialist countries' peoples but also the whole world is seeing for itself that this fraternal alliance strengthens each socialist country's international prestige and clout, positions, and stability, and fully ensures their independence, sovereignty, and security. The socialist countries' joint actions help to increase the prestige of each individual socialist country in the international arena and make it possible to jointly overcome the imperialist boycott and blockade. The solid combat alliance and the fraternal assistance of the USSR all constitute the foundation of the socialist countries' might in the world and improve relations within the socialist community.

In light of what has been said above, the tendencies that occasionally appear toward "displaying," so to speak, an "independent" course in foreign policy different from the line formulated within the community framework and the arguments about the "role of small states," which, it is alleged, must assist the attainment of compromises between the "superpowers," look strange, to say the least.

Czechoslovakia is not a large country. However, reality unambiguously confirms that only socialism and cooperation with the Soviet Union make it possible to really combine the national and international interests of large and small countries.

The development of socialist Czechoslovakia illustrates the consistent respect for the principles of socialist internationalism. The deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union guarantees national sovereignty and independence in resolving national and international tasks.

Sometimes we encounter a viewpoint that asserts that the correlation between national and international interests has changed recently. However, this can only serve as proof of the metaphysical understanding of the connection between these concepts. The criterion of a truly revolutionary line is not the merely verbal but the real harmonization of national and international interests and duties. The national passes through the international, and real national interests can be understood only within respect for the international interests of all the socialist countries and the working people of the whole world.

National pride is not alien to the Czechoslovak Communists. At the same time they are clearly aware that the main feature of socialist patriotism is our responsibility not only for the fate of the motherland but also for the development and blossoming of the entire socialist community.

The recent -- fortunately short -- period when certain opportunists in Czechoslovakia identified the "national" with the "nationalist" was a good lesson for us, RUDE PRAVO continues. Then we saw for ourselves how nationalism obscures the real class contradictions in international relations, blunts class vigilance, and disarms the working people in the face of the class enemy. Doctrines that had long since been condemned by history were circulated at that time. They included the geopolitical (instead of class) diversion of peoples into "small" and "large," overemphasis on national traditions, natural and economic factors, and so forth. By means of demagogic pressure on "national feelings," Czechoslovakia's interests were gradually pitted against the interests of the other socialist countries and the revolutionary movement. The CPCZ made considerable efforts to eliminate the pernicious consequences of this demogoguery.

The correct way to satisfy national interests in a socialist society requires that these interests be approached not from a limited national standpoint but from an international standpoint. Only in this case can there be a guarantee that the genuinely socialist content of national interests will be respected and will become the starting point for a correct policy. So it is difficult to contain one's surprise on learning from certain newspapers and journals that some people are overestimating their own "model" for resolving the difficulties that appear in the socialist countries.

The CPCZ is guided by the jointly elaborated decisions in both the international and the economic spheres. Politics is a science and an art. Collective intellect is always more valuable than separatism. Today's large questions can be resolved only by joint efforts. Only people blinded by nationalism can fail to see today that the foundation of what has been achieved in socialist foreign policy is the successes of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a single whole, the firm unity of the fraternal parties and states, the coordination of actions, and consistency and principledness in the defense of peace. After all, this is the most correct policy, a policy that accords with the interests of the individual peoples of the socialist countries and with those of the entire socialist community. Communists must struggle with all their might to ensure that egotism and indifference do not prevail in the clash with the evil of imperialism. This is in the interests of progress, socialism, and peace.

It was from these basic realities that the CPCZ Central Committee proceeded at last November's ninth plenum, at which it was emphasized that "we will continue to link all our plans and prospects with friendship, alliance, and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries" and that, "by jointly strengthening our defense capability, defending socialist economic integration, coordinating foreign policy activity, closely cooperating in all spheres, and strengthening the fraternal alliance and our community's international unity and cohesion, we will contribute to increasing our joint strength and prestige."

We perceive in this our national and international interests and tasks because the struggle for peace, the prevention of the threat of nuclear war, and the preservation of human civilization concerns everyone.

The fate of all peoples and generations concern everyone.

The fate of all peoples and generations is being decided today. The national and the international are inseparable, RUDE PRAVO stresses in conclusion.

U.S. TO BLAME FOR 'TENSIONS' OVER OLYMPICS

LD211455 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 21 Apr 84

["They Lay Own Blame at Others' Doors" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The position of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in relation to the Olympic Games is clear and unambiguous: We favour their holding and participation in them in strict accordance with the rules of the Olympic Charter and the Olympic traditions. But those in the West, for whom it has become a norm of behaviour to violate international agreements, are trying to interpret the Soviet National Olympic Committee's recent statement as a manifestation of the Soviet side's "vindictiveness" after the U.S. and some of its Western allies boycotted the Moscow Olympics and as a kind of "prelude" to a boycott of the Los Angeles games.

There is nothing farther from the truth than this slander pushed by all manner of right-wing organizations and the U.S. bourgeois press in their vain attempt to blame others rather than the hosts for the tensions that have flared up around the 1984 Olympics. To support this statement, it is enough to recall Olympic history.

The Soviet Union officially declared that it is joining the Olympic movement in 1951. Over the 33 years since then, it has not only never boycotted any games, it has never even threatened a boycott. The notions "boycott" and "Olympic blackmail," which are alien to the present-day Olympic movement, have been dragged into the Olympic scene by the United States of America, more precisely by its government. Thus, before the Montreal Olympics, the United States threatened their boycott on the far-fetched and artificial plea of "Taiwan's representation." That was in 1976. Four years later, the then U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, again institutionalized a boycott, that time against the Olympic Games in Moscow, as U.S. Government policy. As is known, that "wise" decision has entailed irreparable losses and bitter disappointment to the sportsmen of America and several West European countries.

Today, too, the world community is a witness to how the United States is invoking all manner of sanctions against whole countries and peoples, which pursue a policy that Washington has made clear it dislikes. So boycotts, acts of revenge and sanctions are in fact a long-standing policy of U.S. ruling circles, prompted by their imperial offhandedness and great-power haughtiness. But such notions and actions are disagreeably alien to the Soviet Union and to its policy of strengthening peace.

Many nations have enough grounds for being outraged by U.S. militarist, hegemonist policy. And if they follow the example and use the lingo of the White House, then the sportsmen of Lebanon, whose peaceful cities and villages have come under fierce fire from the American battleship New Jersey and subjected to bombings by American aircraft; the sportsmen of Vietnam, whose land still shows the shocking traces of the American military's large-scale uses of chemical weapons; the sportsmen of Nicaragua, against which the United States wages a criminal "undeclared" war, sowing death and destruction there; and the people of tiny Grenada, whose independence and freedom have been torn into shreds by the bayonets of American Marines, also have grounds for "revenge."

But nobody is going to follow the example of the American "neo-crusaders," who keep thinking in terms of cold war.

The sensible governments and peoples realize that in the current, tense international situation, caused by the Reagan administration's adventurist policy, it is needed to use every opportunity and every contact between peoples to preserve peace on earth. This is why the Soviet Union and all peace-loving forces consistently defend the noble Olympic ideals, doing everything possible to make certain that the Olympic Games will forever remain festivals of peace and friendship among all nations.

'BAN THE SOVIETS' COALITION AT OLYMPICS ASSAILED

LD241001 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 24 Apr 84

["The Olympic Charter Should Be Observed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Olympic Games require air and light for everybody. These remarkable words by Pierre De Coubertin the founder of the modern Olympic movement, are deeply contradicted by the situation that has taken shape on the eve of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. What hospitality traditional for the Olympiads can one speak of when a large-scale anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaign is mounting in the United States with the blessing of the official authorities.

The assemblage of most diverse reactionary political, anti-communist groupings, emigre, Zionist and religious organisations and terrorist groups that have entrenched themselves in Los Angeles and its suburbs have sharply increased their activity in connection with the Olympiad-84. They are conducting a campaign against the participation of a whole group of countries -- socialist ones -- in the games. The campaign is unprecedented in the history of the Olympic movement. The tone, directions and slogans of the hysteria are being set by the "Ban the Soviets" coalition which unites about 165 militant anti-communist organisations. The coalition has now declared its intention to make the Soviet sports delegation's presence as uncomfortable as possible.

Direct threats of physical violence are addressed to socialist countries' sportsmen and officials. An extensive program of provocative actions has also been mapped out in order to compel representatives of socialist countries by any means to "choose freedom" and betray the motherland.. For these purposes, the coalition will lease boardings on the roads leading to Olympic sports facilities. The boardings are to bear provocative slogans from the "land of freedom" to sportsmen. Special groups have been set up for work among the socialist countries' participants in the Olympics. Reliable secret addresses have been provided for and lawyers' efforts enlisted. Provocateurs have penetrated the attending personnel of the Olympic village for such subversive work.

In so doing the leaders of the "Ban the Soviets" coalition boast that they enjoy sympathies in top spheres of Washington.

The manipulation of the Los Angeles residents in an anti-socialist spirit, the "spy mania" which is being specially fanned up, the spreading of malicious rumors with a view to casting aspersions on the socialist countries' participants in the Olympics-84, and the creation of an atmosphere of suspicion and hatred around them have nothing to do with the traditions of the Olympic Movement either.

It is clear that the reactionary circles of the USA are trying to make use of the Olympic Games on the eve of the presidential elections for their own selfish political purposes hostile to the cause of peace.

The facts indicate that the preparation of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles runs counter to Olympic traditions, to the rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter.

A threat of conversion of the Olympics-84 into an arena of cold war by reactionaries has emerged. They intend to make the participation of a whole group of countries in the games impossible or to hold the games with a flagrant violation of the Olympic Charter, which bans political demonstrations during Olympics, in order to frustrate the performance of socialist countries' sportsmen who, as is known, hold the leading positions in world sports, in unprecedented psychological-warfare conditions.

The Olympic Charter, which envisages the obligation of the country organising the games to ensure elementary hospitality to all the participants, should be strictly observed. The world festival of sports and peace cannot be held in an atmosphere of "psychological warfare."

HELL'S ANGELS BUY RIGHT TO CARRY OLYMPIC TORCH

LD231833 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 23 TASS -- George Christie, notorious in California as the chief of the motorcycle gang "Hells Angels" has been granted the right to an "Olympic Kilometre", the newspaper IZVESTIYA said, quoting United States television. As is known, the sponsors of the Summer Olympic Games of 1984 have divided the route of the Olympic torch relay race into one-kilometre-long sections. Anyone paying 3,000 dollars is entitled to run one kilometre with the Olympic torch in hand.

The fascist-type thugs of the Christie gang, wearing tight black leather suits and fascist insignia ride about the roads of California on powerful motorcycles, starting scuffles, which more often than not end in murder. Robbery, rape and drug addiction are the most favourite every-day "pastimes" of the "Angels".

It is easy to imagine, IZVESTIYA says, what publicity show George Christie is going to stage. The chiefs of the gang received the news about the right to carry the Olympic flames in an official letter from the Los Angeles Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games of 1984. This, to put it mildly, unscrupulousness of the sponsors of the Olympic Games of 1984, says the article in IZVESTIYA, may have unexpected continuations. Thus, for example, Ku-Klux-Klan men may use the Olympic flames, the traditional symbol of purity, peace and friendship, if they wish to stage a run in their flowing white sheets and a burning cross instead of a torch.

And why not?, the correspondent of the Soviet newspaper asks rhetorically. As the Los Angeles Organizing Committee puts forward only one demand to the participants in the Olympic relay race -- that they should pay 3,000 dollars in cash.

WEST WIDENS EXPLOITATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD231539 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 23 TASS -- TASS political analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Problems connected with the West-South relations have been discussed recently at all kinds of conferences with the participation of Western and developing countries. After hearing the reports of the delegates of the U.S. and other Western countries made at the conference, one could get the impression that the protection of the interests of Asia, Africa and Latin America is their only concern. However, the only U.S. and other Western officials are thinking about is the modernization of the mechanism of neocolonialist plunder in such a way that it would maintain the economic growth of the major Western powers.

They are planning a broader utilisation of developing countries as a supplier of cheap raw materials and the expansion of the export there of Western manufactured products.

The West is alarmed by the fact that under the burden of enormous foreign debt, some developing countries could announce their insolvency, which is fraught with serious complications for the capitalist currency and financial system. However, the point at issue is not the easing of financial difficulties of the young states, but the finding of the way to save credits, primarily those of Western banks.

In fact, the West has a great deal to worry about. The predatory activities of imperialist powers in the liberated countries in which the fashion is set by the Reagan administration has acquired gigantic proportions. Developing countries lose annually up to 300 billion dollars as a result of unequal trade and economic relations with Western countries. 30 billion dollars out of this sum are the superprofits gained by monopolies, primarily American ones, through the ruthless exploitation of natural and manpower resources of Asian, African, and Latin American countries. These countries pay annually up to 130 billion dollars as debt servicing.

This neocolonialist plunder is gaining in strength. Last year the volume of debt service of developing countries exceeded new loans by 11 billion dollars. It is explained both by the growth of their indebtedness which amounted to 810 billion dollars and by the sharp decline in the granting of credits to these countries by international banks. The U.S. and other Western countries are using credit hunger for imposing upon the young states the terms of granting loans which bring about the plundering of their natural resources.

The West, and primarily the U.S., impose on the developing countries the unequal trade terms by deliberately bringing down prices of raw materials and mineral resources and putting up protectionist and customs barriers on the way of their products to Western markets.

The liberated countries carry on the home policy of austerity in search for financial resources, while at the same time the U.S. overstates interest rates and the exchange rate of the dollar. For instance, the increase of U.S. interest rates by one percent in the current year automatically increased the indebtedness of Latin America by 3 billion dollars.

The West should understand that such predatory activities are fraught with social upheavals in developing countries. However, the striving of the monopolies, for which Western governments act as obedient servants to get ever greater profits, is truly boundless.

REAGAN LAW DAY ANNOUNCEMENT, ACTIONS DERIDED

LD240217 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 23 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpt] The 1st of May is only a week away. Hundreds of millions of people in different countries around the world are preparing to celebrate this holiday of international solidarity among working people. And so is President Reagan. He declared 1 May to be Law and Order Day in the United States. A special presidential proclamation was even issued to this effect. I cannot resist the temptation -- I would like to quote from, and make some comments on, this inspired opus.

Reagan begins by reflecting on freedom in America. He does this in his habitual spirited manner and with unconcealed predilection for the flourishing turn of phrase. Hear this: The guarantees of freedom embodied in our Constitution and the Bill of Rights are that heritage handed down from generation to generation which gives a high meaning to the lives of our citizens and inspires people all over the world. Well said, is it not? Further on, the President calls upon all Americans to support the campaign launched by the White House and aimed, as he says, to draw attention to the necessity of ensuring law and order. One reads this and one is moved to tears. How nice it must be for the Americans to see that the administration ruling the country cares so zealously and solicitously for the victory of justice, legality, and law and order. Joking aside, such unremitting vigil over the observance of the law is in general most commendable -- in a country where every year 13 million people fall victim to crimes, attacks, robberies, and violence.

But after the initial exaltation on reading the presidential proclamation, a quite appropriate and logical question arises -- something like this: What is the attitude of the author of this document towards legality, and law and order? Does he have the moral right to theorize on these matters?

Let's look at the true facts. Here is a call for respect of the law coming from a man who -- in breach of all laws -- ordered the occupation of Grenada and the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, who sent the Marines into Lebanon and later sanctioned the criminal destruction of whole districts of Beirut by the guns of the carrier New Jersey. Talk about the need to respect human rights is coming from the de facto commander in chief of soldiers occupying Honduras, year after year inciting genocide in El Salvador, trampling the soil of scores of other countries in the world.

But the hypocrisy and falseness of these reflections are apparent not only in the sphere of foreign affairs. Arguing passionately for the need to defend law and order is the head of an administration which in all of the 3 years and more since it came to power has practically never been free from horrendous and sordid scandal. An appeal to respect the law is being made by a President who invited to the post of secretary of justice -- in other words, the chief limb of the law -- the notorious Edwin Meese, who was implicated for using his official status for personal gain. The question arises: Is it possible, after all this, to believe in the President's sincerity when he read his proclamation about celebrating a Day of Law and Order in the United States, and his declamatory appeals to his compatriots to join in the campaign for ensuring law and order? Well, to be frank, there is just one paragraph in the presidential document that I cannot but agree with. I have in mind the following passage: Our unique experience -- Reagan says -- indicates that freedom and the law must go hand in hand; without law there is no freedom, only chaos and lawlessness. Indeed that is true.

On chaos and lawlessness, the President was right on target -- although of course he did not mean this with reference to his own administration. And this is borne out by the latest scandal currently developing in Washington.

TERRORISM SEEN AS PART OF U.S. STATE POLICY

Kovalev Commentary

LD212127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 21 Apr 84

["Commentary on International Affairs" by Eduard Kovalev]

[Text] U.S. authorities made public yet another official statement regarding U.S. policy towards international terrorism. It seems from all accounts, notes Eduard Kovalev, international affairs journalist, that this statement was clearly needed as a decoy. One after another, U.S. Administration spokesmen have recently been giving public explanations of the U.S. stance on the problem of international terrorism. The more they do this, the more world public opinion becomes convinced that the United States is indeed the force which encourages, provides weapons for, and furthers international terrorism.

Some examples: A few days ago ABC-TV reported that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz called for the use of specially-trained U.S. military units for warning -- that is preemptive -- strikes against terrorist bases in any part of the world. In an interview published in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Casey, director of the CIA, gave a whole list of foreign organizations -- over 50 large and 100 small ones -- whose activities are not to Washington's liking. It is said in the press that they have been selected as targets for attacks by U.S. state terrorism. These targets are dotted around many countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Finally, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, during a briefing for journalists a State Department aide explained that the notorious preemptive strikes will be delivered against countries and organizations which have -- please note -- a bad reputation: bad, that is, in the view of the United States. Our administration is not at all inclined to be a side observer, declared the State Department aide. At the press conference the White House deputy press secretary was asked if, in his view, such an American policy is not equivalent to the use of openly terrorist methods. He prudently refused to comment.

We can see that the U.S. Administration, while condemning international terrorism in words, intends in practice to carry out acts of armed interference in the affairs of foreign states as it pleases. The United States clearly would like to legitimize its present policy of international terrorism and camouflage it as the so-called fight against terrorists. However, no matter how hard the United States tries to present itself to the world in the parade uniform of a fighter against international terrorism, it is impossible to conceal the United States' very own involvement in the policy of international terrorism it pursues.

Beglov Commentary

LD232135 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The attention of political observers in the United States and other countries continues to be focused on Directive 138, signed by President Reagan, dealing with the so-called preventive struggle against international terrorism. Commentary is by an observer of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, Spartak Beglov:

Among other things, Directive 138 empowers the United States to strike what is called a preemptive blow of retribution against any country in any part of the world. This particular provision has evoked much concern, and small wonder. What is it if not an attempt by the United States to assume the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and to raise brute force to the level of government policy?

The international scandal over the mining of Nicaraguan ports, organized by special units of the Central Intelligence Agency, was proof enough of this.

More proof came in the form of a dispatch from the ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent Robert (Perry) who reported quoting American intelligence circles that the attack on the Nicaraguan Port Corinto on the 10th October last year, when a 3-million-gallon oil depot was blown up, was also directed by the CIA. The same CIA played the leading role in preparing the invasion of Grenada.

All this goes to show that the United States resorts to the so-called struggle against terrorism cliche when it wants to cover up its military reprisals against national liberation movements, and the countries it disapproves of. When President Reagan addressed representatives of the Spanish-speaking minority last week he defended this policy in every possible way. He gave it to understand that once his administration has been confronted with a choice of either using force or facilitating the settlement of acute national economic problems in Central America, it banked on force as a final solution. Within this context, Directive 138 concerning the so-called preventive struggle against terrorism is the peak of a foreign policy for which there is only one name: state-supported terrorism.

CIA's Casey Cited

LD201154 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 19 Apr 84

[From "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Presidential Directive No 138, which lifts U.S. terrorism to the level of official state policy, has aroused extreme concern in many countries in the world, including the Arab countries. The representatives of the Reagan administration are now trying to modify the bad effect this directive has caused and thus began to denounce terrorism. However, these hypocritical efforts can deceive no one.

It is evident that the United States was preparing to stage huge international terroristic actions, not only against individuals and organizations but also against sovereign states.

William Casey, CIA chief, has shed greater light on the nature of these actions of the United States. He cited, in an interview with U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the Israeli way of combating imaginary terrorists -- excuse us for using the word terrorists. This way provides for not troubling to find out about the terrorists but for dealing blows to entire countries. Israel has used this method by repeatedly dealing deadly blows to peaceful Lebanese towns and villages on the pretext of combating terrorists, as Tel Aviv calls the patriotic Lebanese who are fighting the Israeli occupation.

If we note that William Casey has mentioned Libya, Syria, South Yemen, Iran, Bulgaria, the USSR, Romania, Cuba, and many other countries as bases for terrorists, then we can see the threat being directed against the cause of international peace and security by the terrorism of the United States that has been elevated to the level of official state policy.

REAGAN'S AIMS, HOPES FOR PRC VISIT ASSESSED

PM240822 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Regarding the U.S. President's Trip to Beijing"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Apr -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has left on a trip whose chief highlight will be an official visit to the PRC from April 26 to May 1. Before arriving in Beijing, Reagan will visit California, Hawaii, and a military base in Guam. Reagan is accompanied by a huge crowd of newsmen and TV and movie cameramen.

Washington is welcoming with obvious satisfaction public statements recently emanating from Beijing that China is prepared to "arrange a good welcome for Reagan" and that the upcoming talks will help strengthen U.S. positions in the region. It is being openly said here that the U.S. President is very hopeful that his visit to China, widely publicized in the United States, will duly impress U.S. voters by demonstrating the "viability" of U.S. foreign policy.

On the eve of the departure, journalists were given the foreword written by Reagan specifically for a collection of documents on the upcoming visit. The foreword says that relations between the USA and China have reached a "stage of mature respect" and "continue to develop in the direction of close friendship". As stressed by Reagan, his visit would aid the further development of contacts between the two countries. At one of his latest news conferences, Reagan proudly told newsmen that his wife Nancy had read several books on China and that during the visit she would act as his personal reference. It was also reported that a State Department spokesman had left for Beijing to taste samples of the dishes of the dinner Reagan will give in honor of the Chinese leadership.

Reagan intends to use the visit to China to beef up U.S. militarist positions, which rely on military cooperation with Japan and South Korea, as well as to try to draw China into the sphere of U.S. interests in the Pacific and South Asian area. The calculation above all is that China is acting practically from the same positions as the U.S. is on the question of Japan's militarization. Judging from recent statements in Beijing, Japan's arms race, being stepped up by Tokyo under U.S. influence, actually meets with no objections on the part of the Chinese leadership. Still another example of "common ground" that the United States intends to use during Reagan's visit to China is the many statements the Chinese leadership has aimed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Vietnam, and other countries of democratic and socialist orientation in Southeast Asia.

A by no means minor place in this policy is assigned to U.S. plans for subversion against India's role in the region. The United States intends to make use of the Chinese policy which essentially supports the Pakistani regime and its anti-Indian line. The recent emphasis by PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on Southeast Asian problems -- including the conditions he expounded for resolving the so-called "Kampuchean question" as well as his sharp criticism of the democratic regime in Afghanistan -- was perceived in Washington as evidence of a "parallelism" of United States and Chinese lines on these issues.

Another circumstance that deserves attention in light of Reagan's trip to China is that the visit is a continuation of the line of military and economic cooperation between the United States and China for which the groundwork was laid in recent years and which both sides are trying to use according to their own discretion.

In the process, the United States is trying to penetrate China's economy through investments, sales of arms production technologies, and other means. It is trying to achieve positions of maximum dominance in China's economy, and so raise the issue of creating the best conditions for U.S. investments, making them tax-free and providing privileged treatment for mixed U.S.-Chinese and U.S. enterprises. For its part, China is trying to use U.S. capital, as well as investments from other imperialist states including Japan, to develop some of its economic sectors.

Hence, the proclamation of the "open door" policy; assurances that the policy will provide a long-term basis for relations with monopolist trusts of capitalist countries and the establishment of zones of economic preference -- in a word, a policy of attracting maximum foreign capital for China's economy.

As can be seen from U.S. press reports on Reagan's plans, another term of no minor importance on the agenda of his visit is to get China's approval for U.S. foreign policy -- the policy which already has actually pushed the world to the very brink of confrontation, led to the suppression of Lebanon's independence, armed aggression against Latin American countries, and the strangling of the democratic Republic of Grenada. These acts of brigandage triggered sharp condemnation throughout the world and the U.S. Administration, on the eve of the elections, hopes to obtain from one great Asian power a direct or indirect endorsement for such U.S. actions.

The Reagan administration wants the visit to convince U.S. public opinion that the United States' foreign policy is endorsed outside the United States.

Still another circumstance is attracting the attention of newsmen in many countries. The United States has turned the Indian and Pacific Ocean area and that of the adjoining seas into a zone for a rapid buildup of U.S. naval forces that threaten the coastal countries. To conceal this militarist line, the U.S. Administration uses every occasion to spread false myths about an alleged growth of a "Soviet military threat" to the region's countries posed -- among other things -- by Soviet medium-range missiles. All these are no more than propaganda ploys of the U.S. Administration. There is not a word of truth in these allegations.

The truth is that the United States uses the Diego Garcia base, where nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles are deployed, as a staging area for the pursuit of U.S. foreign policy in the region. A U.S. Army of many thousand servicemen has actually occupied South Korea. U.S. medium-range missiles, as well as nuclear weapons, are deployed there. The whole area is literally saturated with U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads.

The fact that lately anti-Soviet pronouncements, but not a word of condemnation of the U.S. militarist policy, have been heard from Beijing has not gone unnoticed by the Reagan administration. It is no coincidence that in the White House they say openly that during Reagan's visit to China, everything that divides the U.S. and China, particularly the Taiwan problem, will be put aside and that emphasis will be placed on issues on which the Chinese and U.S. positions are parallel or close. The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST says the Chinese side is just as interested as the Reagan administration is that the U.S. President's visit to the PRC will be friendly and successful, and thus will not raise the delicate Taiwan issue so as not to inconvenience Reagan.

'MASSIVE CLASHES' MARK S. KOREAN STUDENT PROTEST

LD231643 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The situation in South Korea has become tense again. Clouds of tear gas are drifting through the streets. Students are being beaten by policemen in massive clashes between the youth and the so-called enforcers of public order. Such things are to be witnessed in many cities in the south of the Korean peninsula. Our observer, Vladimir Korolev, takes a closer look at the developments:

Dozens of universities and colleges in Seoul and other South Korean cities are in the grip of student unrest. The disturbances are reported to have started following the killing of a young activist by the police. But actually the killing was only the spark that ignited a new outburst of popular indignation. The current events in South Korea coincided with the anniversary of the brutal suppression of a student uprising in April 1960, when more than 200 people were killed. The American bosses then realized that their puppet Syngman Rhee had gone too far and hastened to remove him from South Korea. These days protest marches are being held in the city of Kwangju, where another popular uprising was drowned in blood by the present dictator Chon Tu-hwan 4 years ago.

The massive disturbances of the '60's and the start of the '80's were directed against the unpopular dictatorial regime established in Seoul by Washington for the restoration of democracy in the country. The same objectives are inspiring students today to a veritable war against a huge police force. They also insist that American troops should be withdrawn from their country. Many South Koreans view the presence of the American troops as the source of many of the domestic troubles. The U.S. troop contingent in South Korea now exceeds 40,000. According to press reports, about 1,000 nuclear charges are kept at American military bases scattered all over the country. The Pentagon intends to install cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles there in the near future. Further reports say neutron weapons are to be brought into South Korea soon. In short, there is every indication that strategy makers in Washington are preparing South Korea, like Japan, for the role of springboard from which they intend to conduct what they call a limited nuclear war against the countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia. The only way to defuse the tension in South Korea and to settle the situation on the Korean peninsula lies in withdrawing the U.S. troops from there, with all their lethal weaponry. But this is just what the American leaders do not want to do. No wonder American patrons of the Chon Tu-hwan regime are worried by the scale of student unrest in that country.

When the American secretary of state, George Shultz, appeared in a special television program beamed to South Korea, Japan, and other countries of the region, he gave assurances that the Reagan administration would give every support to their freinds in Seoul, that is, to the unpopular dictatorial regime.

U.S. INVESTIGATING BECHTEL'S S. KOREA OPERATIONS

LD231225 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 23 TASS -- The Reagan administration has become involved in another big political scandal now flaring up in Washington. The U.S. press reports that "Bechtel Incorporated," one of the U.S. leading building corporations, grossly violated U.S. laws between 1978 and 1980 by practising on a large scale bribe giving in other countries to secure profitable contracts and orders. The scandal involves U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who at the time held posts of responsibility in the corporation.

THE WASHINGTON POST reports that, seeking multi-billion contracts for the construction of atomic power plants in South Korea, the "Bechtel" leadership sanctioned fat bribes to South Korean officials on whom the contracts depended, bribes were given to "the right people" in the Government of South Korea through a "consultant," a Cho Yun-sik, specifically employed for the purpose and well-known for his close relationship with the former South Korean dictator Pak Chong-hi. During the first six months of his "employment" the "consultant" passed on to South Korean officials involved in the construction of power plants "gifts" to the value of 72,000 dollars, the newspaper reports. The results were not long in coming: "Bechtel" got the contracts it wanted.

The press notes that Shultz and Weinberger, holding high positions in the leadership of the corporation, could not help knowing facts of the corporation's violations of the bill passed by the United States in 1977 to prohibit bribes to foreign officials: At the time Shultz controlled the corporation's financial operations while Weinberger supervised all its legal department.

The Department of Justice, the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service announced an investigation into "Bechtel"'s operations. Practice shows, however, that when the powers that be in Washington are involved in shady deals, one can hardly hope that justice will be done.

JAPAN TU'S HIT CALLS BY U.S. SHIPS WITH MISSILES

LD240918 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo April 24 TASS -- A center of struggle against the deployment of U.S. nuclear-tipped cruise missiles in the Far East has been established at the General Council of the Japanese Trades Unions, uniting more than 4.5 million workers and employees. Takeshi Kurokawa, chairman of the country's largest trades unions centre, said at a press conference here that struggle against the calls of ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet with Tomahawk missiles on board at Japanese ports had now become one of the central tasks of the Japanese working class movement.

The general council of the trades unions has joined forces with the Soviet party and mass peace organizations to launch a campaign to collect signatures against the turning of Japan into a base for floating launching sites of cruise missiles. Rallies and demonstrations of protest against the Tomahawk will be mounted all over the country in May while in June, when the Pentagon plans to fit nuclear warheads onto its cruise missiles in the Pacific, many-day sit-in protests will take place in front of U.S. bases in Japan.

USSR-MPR ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC SESSION CONCLUDES

LD231341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation concluded in Moscow today. It considered a broad range of questions connected with the development of Soviet-Mongolian business links and raising their effectiveness. A protocol has been signed on the outcome of the session, which was held in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and full mutual understanding. The Soviet delegation was headed by Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Mongolian delegation was led by Comrade Maydar, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers.

PAKISTAN ACTIVISTS FREED BY DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN

PM191009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "Struggle for Victory"]

[Text] Ankara, 15 Apr -- Pakistani authorities, Karachi reports, have released from prison 281 activists of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, composed of eight organizations opposed to the military regime.

The statement by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is coordinating committee notes that the activists' release was preceded by a mass disobedience campaign -- especially in Sind Province -- in which the population demanded the holding of free and democratic elections, the resignation of the military administration, and an end to reprisals against opponents of the military dictatorship and U.S. dominance in Pakistan.

General Ziaul Haq has twice promised to hold a general parliamentary election and has twice postponed it, referring to "the subversive activity of antinational elements."

We demand, the statement says, that the general election now slated for the end of this year not be postponed any further and that all political prisoners be released. We will continue the freedom struggle until victory.

INDIAN PRESIDENT SENDS TELEGRAM TO CHERNENKO

LD211807 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Republic of India President Singh, enroute to Geneva, has sent a telegram from on board his aircraft to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The telegram says: Passing over your country's territory, I would like to convey sincere wishes of success to you and the entire Soviet people in further putting the peace-loving policy into practice. Allow me, on behalf of all the Indian people, to express genuine gratitude for the close cooperation.

U.S. STILL SUBSIDIZING AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD201101 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

It is a fact that official Washington gives every support to Afghan counter-revolution, with whose hands the undeclared war is waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is a fact that the U.S. CIA "hatches in incubators" -- numerous camps set up in Pakistan's territory, terrorists and agent saboteurs, who are then armed to the teeth and sent into Afghanistan for struggle against the people's power. The latter are named "freedom fighers", "defenders of Islam", etc.

Failing which it would be hard to justify in the eyes of American tax-payers the hundreds of million dollars, which the administration spends to subsidize the activities of these cutthroats, who spare neither representatives of the people's power, nor all whom they meet in their way -- women, children, old people, teachers and even clergymen.

But while at home representatives of the administration succeed so far in misinforming or disorienting their fellow-citizens by means of crude lies thus camouflaging their increasing interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, outside the USA an appropriate evaluation of the policy of the United States against Afghanistan has already long been given.

In his recent interview with the TIME magazine, Jordanian King Husayn asked why the Palestinians, a whole people driven by the Israeli rulers from their land are viewed by the United States as "terrorists" without any rights, but those who are fighting in Afghanistan are considered in Washington to be "mojahedins", i.e. "freedom fighters"?

Fazil Ahmad, a member of a gang who gave themselves up to the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Balkh Province, explicitly characterized Washington's stand which is trying to pose for a patron of "defenders of Islam". "An American," he said, "cannot be a defender of Islam just in the same way as a person of a different faith cannot be a mullah in a mosque. But for some unknown reason instructors from the USA wish to shoulder the burden of 'spiritual fathers' of counter-revolutionaries, who perpetrated arbitrary rule and lawlessness in Afghanistan."

The figures of the present-day Washington administration, who have set out to increase the scale of armed interference in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, are sometimes quite willing to talk at length about the destiny of the Afghan people, to use high-flown phraseology about the alleged striving of the USA for a "political settlement" of the Afghan problem. But these pronouncements as well as the attempts made by the administration to present the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as struggle in defence of freedom and Islam are pharisaical. A proof of that are the examples of Grenada and Lebanon, Nicaragua and El Salvador, on whose peoples Washington wishes to force its neocolonialist imperialist order under the resounding name of freedom.

On April 27, the Afghan people will celebrate their national holiday -- the sixth anniversary of the April Revolution. At crowded meetings the Afghans will express their determination to follow firmly the path they have embarked and give a rebuff to all who are encroaching upon sovereign Afghanistan's freedom and independence.

Western Envoys Visit Bases

LD231438 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 23 TASS -- The United States and other imperialist powers openly support Afghan counter-revolutionaries entrenched in the territory of Pakistan. Fresh evidence of that was provided by the visit of U.S. Senator Dennis De Concini to Pakistan. A correspondent for the United Press International news agency reports from Islamabad that during the stay in Rawalpindi the senator met with the Pakistani military administrator General Ziaul Haq and praised the Pakistani military regime for its lavish assistance to Afghan counter-revolutionary bands and its active part in the undeclared war on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Lately envoys from Washington and other Western countries have been quite frequent in Pakistan. During their stay in the country they think it a must to visit bases of Afghan counter-revolutionaries situated in the north-east frontier province and Beluchistan. Invariably, they assured the bandits of undiminished support and promise scaled-up assistance to them. According to press reports this year the Pentagon has allocated a record-high sum of 125 million dollars for subversive operations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Great Britain came up with another 18 million pounds, West Germany ear-marked 60 million marks and Japan -- four billion yen for the same purpose. Bands of counter-revolutionaries receive diverse weapons and different types of combat equipment, including artillery guns, rockets, anti-aircraft systems. During the stay at anti-Afghan centers in Pakistan counter-revolutionaries train in sabotage and terror techniques under the supervision of CIA instructors.

SOVIET-POLISH TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

PM191321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty of Friendship and Brotherhood"]

[Text] The desire to develop relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation in all spheres of life and to follow a coordinated course of ensuring peace and security on the planet unites the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland. This was emphasized at a festive meeting, held in Moscow 17 April, to mark the 39th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland.

It was noted at the meeting that the Soviet people are confident that the Polish people, under the PZPR's leadership, will successfully overcome the difficulties facing them and will remain an integral and firm link in the Warsaw Pact and the socialist community. W. Kapitan, head of the delegation from the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, noted that the people in his country will never forget the moral and political support and the economic assistance given to Poland.

The meeting was attended by V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and a delegation from the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

CSSR ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD232250 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia has arrived in Moscow on an official visit of friendship at the invitation of the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet. It is led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Assembly.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEW CSSR AMBASSADOR

LD211152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Miroslav Zavodil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

It was underlined that Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship has profound and firm roots. It was cemented by the joint struggle against German fascism. Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are developing fruitfully on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in full accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and CSSR.

ITALY'S ANDREOTTI CONTINUES OFFICIAL TALKS

Discusses Arms With Gromyko

LD231328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 23 Apr 84

["In a Businesslike Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr (TASS) -- Talks between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, began in the Kremlin today.

There was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of international problems, during which serious concern was expressed on both sides in connection with the tension that exists in Europe and the world.

Andrey Gromyko stressed the importance of principle regarding the recent statements by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which reaffirmed the invariability of the Soviet Union's course in favor of peace, relaxation of tension, and mutually beneficial cooperation. The Soviet side definitively noted the source of the deterioration in the international atmosphere: the adventuristic policy of the United States aimed at undermining the military-strategic equilibrium that has come about and at achieving superiority.

From this point of view, it was noted that the deployment in some European countries, including Italy, of new American missiles acutely increases the threat to peace and international security and creates a situation in which there are no conditions for talks on limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

Giulio Andreotti noted in general terms that Italy is in favor of reducing arms and of a balance of forces on as low a level as possible, which would be ensured by achieving the corresponding accords.

There emerged a closeness in the positions of the USSR and Italy over the need to prevent an arms race in space.

Speaking of the need to step up efforts to prevent the danger of war, Andrey Gromyko said that this purpose would be served by the states which possess nuclear weaponry adopting a pledge not to use it first. The importance of the complex of norms for relations between nuclear states proposed by the USSR was clarified.

The attention of the Italian side was drawn to the proposal -- and its importance was once again confirmed at the recent session of foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states -- for the conclusion of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. The Italian minister showed a definite interest in this topic. The sides will continue the exchange of opinions on certain aspects of this proposal.

During the talks, it was also stressed that the Soviet Union is in favor of the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament concentrating on major measures which would facilitate a reduction in the military confrontation in Europe.

Adhering to the known position of the NATO countries, particularly regarding deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, Giulio Andreotti at the same time spoke in favor of reducing tension in the world and of a dialogue between East and West.

The ministers agreed that in the conditions that have come about, the creation of an atmosphere of trust between states is one of the most immediate tasks, and expressed readiness to act in this direction using the mechanism of bilateral political consultations.

The talks continued in the afternoon.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD231330 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 23 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Italy's Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who is now on a visit in Moscow, signed today a long-term programme of the deepening of economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the USSR and Italy for the period up to 1990. The document determines the main spheres and concrete trends of the development of business cooperation.

Arrangement has been made and formalised to prolong up to 1990 two important agreements operating in the economic sphere: the agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of Italy on the development of the economic, industrial, and technological cooperation and the agreement on economic cooperation between the USSR and Italy. For this purpose, the ministers signed appropriate memorandums.

Gromyko, Andreotti Speeches

LD231537 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1347 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 23 Apr (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister today gave a luncheon in honor of Giulio Andreotti, the Italian foreign minister who is on a visit to Moscow. There was an exchange of speeches during the luncheon.

The Speech by Andrey Gromyko

This is far from being our first meeting, Mr Minister, and this is not your first visit to Moscow. Your official visit to the Soviet Union in 1972 remains clearly in my memory. At that time, you signed a Soviet-Italian protocol on consultations on behalf of the Italian Republic. This document gave a new coloring to political relations between our countries and became a significant link in the overall chain of peaceful cooperation which at that time was gaining strength under the badge of detente.

Your present visit is taking place under different conditions. The international situation has deteriorated acutely, and tension is getting close to the danger level. There is no point in hiding the fact that we assess the reasons for this, why this has happened, differently. But here are the real facts.

Where do the ideas, steeped in aggressiveness, preaching the admissibility of a nuclear war in some form or other -- be it universal or 'limited' -- come from? Where, in which capital, do they not only talk openly of the need for military superiority, but also try to achieve this in practice? The address is well known.

Almost daily, the U.S. Administration places, and the Congress satisfies, orders for ever newer military programs now aimed even at opening up space for preparing war against every living thing on earth.

Other states, and even above all the military-bloc allies, are being urged in every way to take part in the insane arms race. In different parts of the globe -- in the Near and Middle East, in Central America, and in Africa -- the same adventurist handwriting is in evidence. All this has undermined trust in the power whose policies are now infected with the virus of militarism.

Everywhere, even in the United States itself, disquiet is mounting in connection with the fact that for the first time in recent decades, there are no negotiations on the most urgent problem of modern times -- limiting and reducing nuclear arms. This vacuum is needed by those who spent their time at the Geneva negotiating table merely to distract attention in order to embark on a step which had long since been decided upon -- moving new nuclear missiles closer to the borders of the USSR and its allies.

And so they wrecked the talks and began to bring the missiles up to combat readiness, including those in Italy. If someone wanted to present the Soviet Union with a fait accompli, it was a manifestation of irresponsibility, since the governments of the NATO countries knew what the consequences would be. Our response measures are strictly commensurate with the heightened danger, particularly from those directions where the new American missiles have been deployed.

Naturally, the government and people of Italy have the sovereign right to decide what serves its interests and what does not, and what can, moreover, bring misfortune upon it. Mathematical logic, one could say, prompts the conclusion that the more missiles there are, the less guarantees that they will not leave their launch pads. No, nobody's security has become more reliable. Quite the contrary.

Is the path of dialogue and talks closed? This is not our opinion. Limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons can and must become a subject of talks. For this, it is necessary to remove the obstacles that have condemned them to fruitlessness, and for all the interested parties to show a true readiness to conduct them honestly on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

It is necessary to throw overboard the aim of any power for military superiority. It is necessary, in reality, to move toward the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons. It is necessary to condemn every doctrine of nuclear war, and the policy of war preparations pursued by the U.S. Administration must be replaced by a policy of peace.

People today know about the death of Pompei, incinerated by a volcano 2000 years ago. But how many Vesuviuses does one thermonuclear bomb conceal within it?

Having at our disposal precise scientific data about the dangers of the use of nuclear weapons, in our era we cannot build a policy proceeding from decrepit concepts from the Middle Ages that a dispute about differences of philosophy between states and peoples can be resolved by fire and sword: It would be absurd to reason that on the threshold of the third millenium, mankind, made wise by experience and having experienced no few tragedies in the past, will not manage to find a worthy solution to the problems of international order, which have become acute, and settle them through civilized, peaceful methods.

Obviously it is worth singling this idea out. Fear is never a good counselor. Political and state leaders who are really aware of their responsibility to the people are called upon to jointly formulate their actions in order to give people a feeling of confidence in the future. This is the source of energy for the creative work necessary in any matter, and even more so in building peaceful relations between states.

The philosophy of fatal doom is alien to the Soviet Union and its policy. It also rejects the policy of "balance of fear" and of whipping up tension. The peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy was once again confirmed by the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. As before, we are convinced that there are possibilities for defending peace and for strengthening it.

On behalf of our party and state, K.U. Chernenko has set forth a broad complex of measures and proposals, including some concerning mutual relations among nuclear powers, the implementation of which would help to restore a climate of international trust and put international relations back on the track of reducing military confrontation, and of detente.

More than ever before, the present situation requires decisive steps to prevent nuclear war. They must deal with the very heart of this problem. That is why it is essential to clear the way for productive negotiations on nuclear weapons and to persistently seek practical results on all aspects of disarmament whenever there is so much as a glimmer of hope of achieving balanced accords.

This is why the USSR proposes that states that possess nuclear weapons pledge not to use them first. We have already done this unilaterally. It is now up to others.

Our talks, Mr Minister, show that Italy, like certain other West European countries, is interested in the Warsaw Pact initiative to reach agreement on the fundamental question of the nonuse of force in international relations. In the past they have said and are still saying in the West that nuclear weapons must not be banned if a war can be started with conventional ones. Well, we have already given that consideration, and to fully remove such a question, we propose an agreement with the NATO countries on the nonuse of both nuclear and conventional weapons -- the nonuse of military force as a whole.

In this same context, it would be useful to stress that the Stockholm conference could also make its contribution to the improvement of the international situation, especially in Europe, if all its participants show a desire to take each other's interests into account. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are for achieving positive results in Stockholm.

In the seventies, Europe proved clearly that it is only under conditions of strengthened security and trust that fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems can develop properly. This cannot now be erased from the consciousness of Europeans. Detente is a natural state of affairs, while confrontation and curtailment of links and contacts is an anomaly.

The example of our two countries, in all the 60 years that have passed since diplomatic relations were established, leads to the same conclusion. When efforts have been applied by both sides, the results have been impressive. The USSR and Italy were among the first in Europe to provide examples of large-scale economic cooperation. This is also developing quite well at present. During your visit to Moscow, we have signed agreements which will renew virtually the entire sphere of economic ties, and do so right up to 1990 in a number of important fields.

However, there is no doubt that much more could be achieved except for the military-political decisions being implemented by NATO, which I have already mentioned. These decisions also cast their shadow on Soviet-Italian relations.

Despite the differences in views on certain international problems, our two states cannot fail to ponder the main issue: How, for all that, can the dangerous development of the international situation be halted? We believe that the present conversations and talks make it possible to hope that the Soviet Union and Italy -- each for its own part and maintaining a dialogue between one another -- will promote the restoration of trust among countries in the interests of strengthening European and international security.

Speech of Giulio Andreotti

It is satisfying for me to be in Moscow once again, in the year of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Italy and the Soviet Union, an anniversary that was marked by an exchange of messages and to which due significance was attached in both countries. It gives me pleasure that our diplomatic historians are preparing a joint edition devoted to the 60th anniversary of Italian-Soviet relations.

This visit is to confirm the great importance Italy gives to dialogue with the Soviet Union. I believe that at moments such as these, we have to recall efforts made at other stages by one or the other side to begin and strengthen the relaxation of tension and be inspired by the success achieved. I think it was also assisted by regular contacts at a high political level between our two countries, which started with the Italian-Soviet protocol on consultations that I had the honor to sign in 1972, during my official visit to Moscow as the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

I remember the international atmosphere in which that visit took place. At that time, international alliances -- within which each of our countries was loyally fulfilling its duties -- could create conditions of trust, thanks to which there was room for dialogue. Of course, sometimes it was not an easy one, but it brought positive results. I think both sides must strive to restore this atmosphere. This means mutual efforts toward greater mutual understanding, which the peoples of our countries require of us. They both wish for peace.

There have been other interesting meetings between us recently. I have in mind the conversations in Madrid and Stockholm, as well as the one in Moscow in February of this year, which gave us the opportunity for an exchange of views -- a useful exchange, I believe -- not only in the context of our bilateral relations, but also useful in fostering international dialogue.

The present complex period of international relations demands a maximum demonstration of objectivity. The aggravation of international tension must strengthen the desire to seek possible ways of improving the political climate and to approach the problems constructively, even when there is a diversity of views on the cause of such a complex situation, and on the solutions desired. Without concealing the differences in the sides' appraisals, I am sure that their more direct knowledge and understanding can foster a restoration of faith in the future of East-West relations, avoiding misunderstandings and dispelling the atmosphere of distrust that now prevails. It is my belief that in both camps the will for peace is strong and predominant. The question is, how to give it the chance to manifest itself.

The Italian Government is deeply committed to strengthening peace and international cooperation, which is a pre-condition for the very possibility of progress for our people. It is our view that the use of force must be excluded from international life -- something that happens to be required by the UN Charter.

(Further on, G. Andreotti reiterated the well-known NATO stance on the policy of this bloc, including on nuclear armaments.)

The Italian Government attributes paramount importance to the continuation and progress of disarmament talks, which will be possible only in the absence of any pre-conditions, and in a search for rational and mutually-acceptable solutions that can guarantee the defensive balance at the lowest possible level. We must realize that true detente can develop on a firm and lasting ground only under conditions of general security.

However, beyond the framework of this key problem there is also significant room for the expansion and deepening of dialogue and talks on the political content of security, which, along with the questions of European cooperation, has seen developments in the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In the Final Act at Helsinki, the 35 states who signed it defined a code of international conduct that excludes the use of force in their mutual relations. Its observance can guarantee the real reduction of tension in Europe, strengthen trust, and promote the development of friendly relations and cooperation among governments and peoples, which is diverse in form and qualitatively new. We must work to insure not only that this process does not stagnate or deviate, but also that it moves forward in the development of all potential possibilities.

An agreement was reached in Madrid which we consider to be important, since it has become understood that in the very complex atmosphere, with the aid of mutual goodwill, results can be achieved that have an important significance for the continuation of this process, and also for the deepening and enrichment of its content in various fields.

Worthy of the greater attention are the next steps, envisaged in Madrid, so that at the next meeting in Vienna any dialogue within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe sees further development.

Particular interest, naturally, is posed in today's conditions by the Stockholm conference, to the opening of which we have assigned political significance. The results of the first session contain useful elements, and Italy's contribution is there, too. We hope that it will be possible to add a constructive and specific character to the work of the conference as early as in the next session.

In the framework of this work, we devote considerable attention to the contacts between our delegations, which will undoubtedly be very useful, when the positions and ties of each of the two sides are taken into consideration.

I think it necessary to stress the importance which the Italian Government attaches to the deepening and expanding bilateral ties with the Soviet Union, not only on a political plane, but also in the plane of economic and cultural cooperation. These relations are important for us not only because of their own significance, but because they comprise an element of the broader framework of cooperation in Europe, the balanced development of which represents a factor for stability and progress.

During our talks, part of the time has been devoted to the issue of balanced exchange of trade. For our part, we have considered it important, and even very essential, to come out with a very clear and realistic approach to this problem, which is an invariable condition for giving greater thrust to our bilateral relations.

We believe that if goodwill is displayed in this matter, it will allow us to give a new and decisive stimulus to relations of economic cooperation between our countries. This is in accordance with the principles governing the long-term program on the development of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation up until 1990, which we have just signed. It is precisely with this belief, and realizing the importance of balanced cooperation in the interests of both sides, that we view the talks on gas an an important step in that direction.

Also of great importance is cooperation in the field of cultural and scientific-technical relations, which allow us to deepen our knowledge of one another and promote progress. It has its roots in the great tradition of the two peoples, in the creative values which they have given the cultural, literary, musical, and artistic heritage of mankind, and in the links established in the course of history between them in these spheres. I note with satisfaction that this tradition is alive, and that exchanges and meetings are taking place with increasing frequency between lecturers at our higher educational institutions, historical scholars, and cultural figures. The exchanges of performances between the Bolshoy Theater and La Scala, which will pay another visit to the USSR next year, and the cooperation between the Uffizi and the Hermitage, are the brightest manifestations of this cooperation.

In conclusion, I would like to state with satisfaction that the good and sound basis for cooperation between our countries promotes open and specific dialogue on major political topics as well. This accords not only with the will of governments, but also the deep-seated desire of the Italian and Soviet peoples for peace. This desire became especially strong in our two countries after the tragic wartime events. I wish, therefore, to express the hope that, despite the existence of problems which are not yet resolved, and taking into account the efforts which we will make to surmount them, it will be possible to look with confidence to a future of stable and peaceful coexistence between peoples that will guarantee well-being, progress, and security.

Present at the luncheon were G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.V. Chervonenko, department chief of the CPSU Central Committee; USSR ministers and other officials.

Andreotti-Chernenko Meeting

LD240848 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 24 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a conversation with Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, in the Kremlin today.

The Italian foreign minister arrived in Moscow on Sunday for a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

LIBYA DENOUNCES UK FOR BREAKING RELATIONS

LD231855 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, April 23 TASS -- The Libyan People's Bureau for External Relations (the Foreign Ministry) has circulated a statement which denounces the decision of Britain to unilaterally sever relations with Libya. The British Government is fully to blame for this step, for it has protected criminals and encouraged them to stage the act of terrorism against the Libyan people, the People's Bureau underlines.

Britain's decision is the result of the campaign of kindling racist hatred for the Libyan people, the statement points out further. Within the framework of the campaign, the British Government resorted to the instigation of its agents -- people who came from Middle East countries. It provided protection for these persons and directed their attack on the Libyan People's Bureau on April 17.

The People's Bureau stresses that these actions by Britain were taken under the pressure of the United States and the Zionist circles. The statement underlines that the decision to sever diplomatic relations was taken despite all the efforts of Libya to settle the crisis by peaceful means, in the spirit of the recognized international agreements and norms that were grossly violated by the British Government.

LIBYAN INCIDENT BLAMED ON U.S., UK MOVES

British 'Provocation' Noted

PM231955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vladimir Bolshakov: "What is Behind the Break in Diplomatic Relations?"; subheaded "Britain Officially Announces the Breaking Off of Diplomatic Relations With the Libyan Jamahiriyah"]

[Text] So the British authorities have set a term to the events which started in London on 17 April, when shooting suddenly started during a demonstration by opponents of the existing regime in Libya in front of the Libyan People's Bureau (embassy) building, and a British policewoman died and several other people were wounded as a result. The official British authorities pronounced Libyan Embassy staffers to blame for the incident and proceeded to besiege the embassy. In violation of the Vienna Convention on the immunity of diplomatic missions, demands were issued under the guns of specially trained police and army "ranger" ["reyndzher"] subunits that Libya "allow" its London embassy to be searched and all its staff interrogated.

Despite the fact that Libya has officially denied the assertion that staff members of its People's Bureau in London were involved in the terrorist act, and despite its desire to settle the incident by diplomatic means -- a desire supported notably by the UN secretary general -- the British authorities have continued to insist on having their own way.

As is now becoming clear, all this falls entirely within the framework of a scenario, worked out in advance, for a large-scale provocation and its authors should be sought not only in London. This provocation coincided obviously with the stepping up of an anti-Libyan campaign in the United States. Literally the day after the London incident, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz stated in an interview for the USIA's ("Worldnet") TV network that the Libyans were supposedly "sowing sedition throughout the world, and we must all recognize the fact." This was an extremely transparent hint to London as to how it should act.

Simultaneously the United States sent the aircraft carrier Saratoga toward the Libyan coast to take part in provocative maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. Washington announced officially that Libya was meant to be the target of its "antiterrorist" actions. What is more, Washington spread the news that one of its reconnaissance satellites had supposedly picked up a coded message from Tripoli to London in which eople's ureau staff were allegedly "given the order to shoot at demonstrators." This "news" was followed the very next day by the British authorities' decision to break off diplomatic relations with Libya.

It deserves mentioning that this decision has come at the precise moment when indignation is spreading throughout the Arab world over U.S. and British actions in the Near East, over their connivance at Israel's aggressive aspirations, and over their anti-Arab policy. They have set about fanning an anti-Libyan campaign at the precise moment when the participants in the Jerusalem Committee's extraordinary session in Morocco have appealed to all countries to break off diplomatic relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador for transferring their embassies from Tel Aviv to Israeli-occupied Jerusalem, in contravention of UN Security Council Resolution 478 of 1980. London is in no hurry to break off diplomatic relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador. In the case of Libya it has clearly been in haste, and it will win no laurels by that.

Anti-Libyan Campaign

LD211730 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 21 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Propaganda media in Britain, the United States, and some other countries which are members of the NATO alliance are still magnifying the anti-Libyan campaign in connection with the incident that took place outside the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in London. More facts have come to light showing the intransigent nature of the current anti-Libyan campaign.

Even THE NEW YORK TIMES draws attention in a report it published from London to the fact that the Libyan Government had warned British officials long before this incident that counterrevolutionary forces might attempt to undermine relations between the two countries. But there was no positive response to this warning, which indicates who carries the responsibility for this incident which led to the (?deterioration) of British-Libyan relations.

This incident, which should have been (?exposed), has very rapidly become an excuse for accusing the Libyan Jamahiriyah of subversive activities, and even of alleged terrorism. This is the pet subject of U.S. propaganda, which long ago singled out Libya as a target for its attacks because of Libya's anti-imperialist policy.

U.S. propaganda officials talk about official terrorism and try to blame it on others. Washington was subjected to strong international criticism because it mined the ports of Nicaragua. The world regarded such acts by the United States as official terrorism which has been embodied in state policy.

Things do not stop at Nicaragua. Recently the Algerian paper ASH-SHA'B said that it is possible to observe the U.S. terroristic activities in various parts of the world, particularly in the Middle East and Africa. It added that the White House and nobody else resorts in its policy to terrorism at state level.

U.S. Actions Scored

LD201742 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 20 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The incident that occurred at the Libyan Jamahiriyah's People's Bureau has almost become the main topic of the NATO countries' press. There is an impression that the majority of papers have been ready for this incident for a long time, and were just waiting for the signal to start a heated campaign against Libya. Washington is the most enthusiastic in this campaign.

There is no angry speech that has not been delivered by the U.S. Administration in recent days, and there is no single threat that has not been made by the United States against the Jamahiriyah.

However, the issue lies not in words; words have no great value in the United States nowadays. The issue lies rather in the Reagan administration's substantive action. The U.S. ABC television company said that U.S. officials were considering the possibility of carrying out military action against Libya, and were not satisfied with looking and debating. A Pentagon spokesman said that the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga, whose aircraft will carry out reconnaissance flights over the waters of the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya considers its territorial waters, has sailed toward the Libyan shores.

Meanwhile, the NATO fleet in the Mediterranean began moving after having announced the start of exercises in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. The United States and its NATO partners have repeatedly resorted to such provocative action against developing countries whose policies are not approved by the NATO masters. Directive No 138 signed by Reagan, which gives the U.S. Armed Forces and espionage apparatus the right to strike blows -- in other words piracy -- against sovereign countries, is evidence that they intend to stick to this very thieving tactic. Dispatching the fleet to the shores of the Jamahiriyah is nothing but one of the first signs that Reagan's directive has begun to be implemented.

CIA AGENT ADMITS INFILTRATING ANTIWAR GROUP

LD240153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 23 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Hello, comrades. In the first issue of the review cast I spoke about the demonstrations which fighters against the nuclear threat are holding these days in West European countries, particularly in the FRG and Great Britain. The latest news and video reports received here during the day show that the peace marches are continuing today.

Whenever the antiwar movement in the West European countries intensifies, some voices in Washington say that Moscow must have a hand in it; it is the Kremlin that forms, trains, and finances the West European antiwar organizations. This verson is diligently disseminated by the State Department, the USIA and other Washington propaganda services. It transpires, however, that if the anti-nuclear-threat movement is infiltrated by foreign agents it is not due to any Kremlin plotting but to the American CIA.

A CIA agent spoke at a press conference in The Hague. He had been sent to join the nuclear disarmament movement with the purpose of subverting it from within, and slandering its activists. This is John Gardiner, aged 42, who admitted that he was employed by the CIA for over 20 years. On orders from his Washington bosses, during the last 5 months he has been spying on the Dutch peace supporters.

According to the scenario drawn up by the CIA, Gardiner arrived in Holland last December and presented himself as an activist in the anti-nuclear-threat movement, having purportedly been expelled from the FRG for antimilitary activities. Well, the CIA bosses are undeniably inventive. Gardiner managed to establish himself among peace supporters protesting near the Air Force base in (?Utrecht), where the Pentagon and the NATO Command plan to site 48 cruise missiles. Gardiner said he was ordered to concoct convincing evidence about the involvement of the Soviet Union in the activities of antiwar forces in Holland, and also to collect information about the planned antiwar demonstrations and pass this on to a CIA resident working under the roof of the U.S. Embassy in The Hague.

The end of this story was unexpected and quite scandalous for the CIA chiefs. Having convinced himself of the sincerity of the Netherlander's desire for peace, and the sincerity of their concern in connection with the nuclear arms race imposed by the United States and the NATO bloc, Gardiner admitted publicly his connection with the CIA and renounced any further activity as a spy and provocateur.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS NETHERLANDS 16-21 APRIL

LD211040 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] The Hague April 21 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Vasiliy Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow regional CPSU committee, stayed in the Netherlands from April 16 to 21 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands (CPN).

During their stay in the Netherlands the delegation visited The Hague, Amsterdam and Groningen, met with representatives of provincial CPN organizations in Groningen, Drenthe and Friesland, and familiarized themselves with the work of a number of enterprises involved in producing and processing farm produce.

On April 17 the CPSU delegation met with a delegation from the Communist Party of the Netherlands led by Elli Izeboud, chairman of the CPN Central Committee.

The CPSU delegation briefed the Dutch comrades on the CPSU's activities to fulfil the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the results of the first session of the 11th Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the measures, adopted by the party and the Soviet Government, to further improve the living standards of the Soviet people and extend socialist democracy.

During an exchange of opinions about the present-day situation in the world the CPSU delegation stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet Government will continue persistently to execute a foreign policy aimed at checking and reversing the arms race and delivering mankind from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

The representatives of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, on their part, spoke about struggle to thwart the deployment of cruise missiles in the territory of their country and actions to overcome the crisis in the economic and social fields and prevent a further worsening in the position of broad popular masses. They also summarized the main provisions of the new CP program, adopted by the party's emergency congresses in February 1984.

The participants in the meeting expressed themselves in favour of extending links and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Netherland in various fields.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of a frank and comradely exchange of opinions.

PLANNED U.S. EMBASSY MOVE CHALLENGE TO ARABS

LD231844 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 23 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The representatives of 14 Islamic countries and the PLO representing the Jerusalem Committee set up by the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] have strongly criticized the intention of the United States to move its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. The final document of the committee's extraordinary session said that the U.S. step will be a challenge to the Arabs and a blatant violation of international law. The committee members have called on all the Islamic countries to break off relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica, which have moved their embassies to Jerusalem. The committee adopted a resolution declaring 18 May 1984 in the ICO member countries to be a day devoted to Jerusalem in protest against the crimes and acts of terror that the occupying Zionists are committing in the holy city.

But Israel continues to defy millions of Muslims and to declare that Jerusalem will forever remain the capital of the Zionist state. In its stand, Israel enjoys the full support of the U.S. Administration, whose President frequently opposed the return of East Jerusalem with its Islamic holy places to its Arab people. Participants in the Jerusalem Committee meetings drew attention in the final document to the seriousness of the Reagan administration's policy in the Middle East and strongly condemned the United States for giving military, financial, and political support to Israel, aid which is encouraging it to continue its occupation of the Arab lands and to build Zionist settlements on these lands.

SYRIAN, LEBANESE LEADERS AGREE TO COOPERATE

LD202302 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 20 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Excerpt] Reports from Damascus indicate that the talks between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Amin al-Jumayyil of Syria and Lebanon have been successful. The two Arab countries agreed to cooperate in realizing the process of national reconciliation in Lebanon and strengthening its unity and sovereignty. News agencies report that during the meeting, it was remarked that this process would have been quicker and more effective if it were not for the presence of the Israeli occupiers in southern Lebanon and foreign interference in that country's affairs.

SYRIAN ROLE IN DEFENDING LEBANON NECESSARY

LD201131 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 19 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The information media in the Arab countries are now focused on the Lebanese-Syrian summit being held in Damascus. Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad are discussing the situation in Lebanon and the measures to be taken to normalize conditions there and to solve the internal Lebanese problem.

Commentators say that this meeting indicates that Syria still plays an important and positive role in the defense of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Its formal stand had consolidated the reply to the American-Israeli plot against the sister country Lebanon.

The abrogation of the capitulationist agreement signed with Israel on 17 May of last year and the forcing of the U.S. Marines and the French, Italians, and British to leave Lebanon and to stop their direct military intervention in Lebanese affairs have undoubtedly created favorable conditions for solving the Lebanese internal crisis.

Now the question of the evacuation of the Israeli forces from all the territories they occupied in southern Lebanon comes to the surface. This matter is characterized by special tension in Lebanon because Tel Aviv, with U.S. support, has been working to annex southern Lebanon. This tension is also evident in Syria, because, that part of the Lebanese territory is being transformed into a bridgehead for aggression against it and other Arab countries by the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

It is a fact that the Israeli forces have lately been massed on the points of contact with the Syrian forces of the Arab Deterrent Force.

Syria is fully determined to check the aggressors and to provide all necessary help to the Lebanese people in their efforts to normalize conditions in their country. This was reiterated by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas.

BRUTENTS-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SYRIA VIEWED

LD211737 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 21 Apr 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The visit to Syria by the CPSU delegation led by Karen Brutents, vice chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, has ended. Yesterday, the CPSU delegation met in Damascus with the leadership of the Syrian Communist Party led by Yusuf Faysal, deputy secretary general of the party.

The delegation also met with Rif'at al-Asad, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and vice president of Syria.

This visit was an embodiment of the firmly growing relations at various levels between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic and the development and expansion of their comprehensive relations on the firm basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

PRAVDA recently wrote that the cooperation between our two countries covers new fields and is bolstered by the strong **relations** between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, which, together with the Syrian Communist Party and several other organizations, belong to the patriotic progressive front of the Syrian Arab Republic. Soviet-Syrian relations assume special importance in the current circumstances, when Syria assumes a significant role in Arab resistance against the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy in the Middle East and has become a target of imperialist and Zionist aggression and impudent pressure.

Syria's strong policy vis-a-vis imperialism enjoys the Soviet Union's firm support. It is noteworthy that Syria does not yield to imperialist pressure. This is important as far as the entire Arab liberation movement is concerned and for the success of the just struggle of the Lebanese, Palestinians, and all Arabs for the defense of their legitimate rights and interests.

100 KILLED IN UNITA BOMBING IN ANGOLA 19 APR

LD221147 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Luanda April 22 TASS -- The terrorist UNITA grouping which is on the payroll of racist-ruled South Africa has committed another heinous crime. On April 19 a powerful bomb was exploded in Huambo (Huambo Province) near the apartment house tenanted with Cuban civilian specialists -- medics, construction workers, teachers, engineers and technicians. As a result of this action, about 100 persons, including women and children, were killed.

Protest rallies are being held all over the country. The working people of Angola emphatically denounce the crimes of UNITA and its patrons from Washington and Pretoria.

A mammoth meeting in Huambo was addressed by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Lucio Lara. U.S. imperialists are using South Africa's racists and the UNITA puppet grouping to destabilise the situation in Angola, he pointed out. They are trying to turn our country off the road of independent development. The explosion in Huambo vividly demonstrates the cynical and false nature of the profuse talk of imperialists and their flunkeys about their "striving for peace in the south of Africa."

The peaceful policy of the People's Republic of Angola and the assistance it renders to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa who are fighting for freedom and independence evoke the the fury of Angola's enemies. However, despite blackmail, provocations and intimidation, the Angolan people are rallying ever closer together around their revolutionary vanguard -- the MPLA-Workers' Party, L. Lara underlined. The recent statement of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party on the situation in the south of Africa reaffirmed the allegiance of Angola to the cause of peace, its invariable support for the peoples who are fighting for national liberation.

Despite the fact that our practical steps aimed at establishing peace in southern Africa are coming up against the fierce resistance of imperialists, we are going to continue our struggle for peace, L. Lara underlined. In this struggle, we are always aware of the support and assistance on the part of socialist countries, all the progressive African states and peace-loving forces of the planet. In the most difficult periods of our history, socialist countries have always solidarized with us, he pointed out.

COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS U.S. MOTIVES IN NAMIBIA

LD211446 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Asoyan writes: The long list of Americans, who have been killed as a result of the Reagan administration's reckless policy, was joined several days ago by another two names -- Ken Crabtree and Dennis Keogh. The two men found their death in Namibia.

No, there are no American Marines yet in that country, although one of the killed was a military man, while the other was a diplomat heading the American mission recently opened in Windhoek, chief Namibian city.

The question is, however: How come American servicemen and diplomats are staying in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by racist-ruled South Africa, and what are they doing there? That territory after all has not yet gained independence.

South African jurisdiction over it is not recognized by any state in the world, and it is administered, in accordance with a United Nations General Assembly decision, by the U.N. Council for Namibia.

Maybe the Reagan administration has asked that council for permission to open a U.S. diplomatic mission in Windhoek and got it?

No, it has done nothing of the kind. If the White House approached anybody, it were Pretoria authorities, which, one should assume, readily met the American request: The opening of the U.S. mission in Namibia has not only provided the racists with another trump card in their bidding to break international isolation but has also marked a tangible contribution to an effort to establish a puppet regime in Namibia.

Whether Washington likes it or not, its diplomatic presence in occupied Namibia appears as the U.S. official recognition of the racists' annexation of that African territory. Use whatever signboards they wish for the mission (the State Department called it vaguely: "the liaison bureau"), its essence remains unchanged. The United States and South Africa have long reached full mutual understanding on all issues concerning the South African region. Their aims are to make sure that independent African countries change their political orientation, to suppress the liberation movement and to retain control over the bountiful natural resources of Namibia. The Washington-Pretoria alliance is based also on their die-hard anti-communism, undisguised racism and striving to dominate other nations.

The U.S. National Security Council's recent Directive 138, providing for military strike at any part of the world where Washington would perceive a threat to its interests and security, will certainly serve to solidify this alliance even further. White House spokesman Larry Speakes told journalists that U.S. actions under this directive would essentially boil down to aid to those countries, which were victims of terrorism, the countries, which were American allies.

It is perfectly clear what is meant: According to Reagan's repeated statements, South Africa is a U.S. ally, while the U.N.-recognized liberation movements are "terrorist organizations". What has been furnished thus is a "legal basis" for more active U.S. interference in the affairs of not only Latin American and Arab but also African states.

UGANDA'S ALIMADI STOPS IN MOSCOW ON WAY TO DPRK

PM180743 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 84 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Prime Minister O. Alimadi of Uganda briefly stopped in Moscow on his way to the DPRK 12 April.

He was met and seen off at the airport by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials, and also the Ugandan ambassador to the USSR, E.A.S. Ochienghs Wellborn, and the DPRK ambassador to the USSR, Kwon Hui-kyong.

REAGAN TRAPPED BY CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

LD222137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Text] Among the world's hot spots, Nicaragua has remained at the center of people's attention as has Washington's Central American policy. The story of the mining of Nicaraguan ports, carried out -- as has been irrefutably established -- by the CIA with the direct assent of the White House, is far from having exhausted its explosive force. On the question of this story, two well-known American observers Evans and Novak have written: Ronald Reagan is now on the brink of a foreign disaster which will overshadow the fiasco in Lebanon and jeopardize his foreign policy and his reelection to the presidency. The way this is formulated may be excessive but who will dispute that this time the U.S. President has laid a large trap for himself, or perhaps in the circumstances, we should say a large mine. He has put his West European allies in an exceedingly embarrassing position and they have been forced to condemn this unprecedented encroachment on the free movement of shipping and on the rules of international law as a whole.

Reagan has spoiled even more his reputation with the world community and in particular with the nonaligned countries. After the battleship "New Jersey" -- known by all -- last fall pounded the peaceful population of Lebanon with one-and-a-half-ton shells, it seemed that such a record of unceremonious behavior and readiness to take up the cudgel, in total disregard of the rights of another people, could not be exceeded. That record has now been smashed. The mining of Nicaragua's ports is the apotheosis of Reagan's adventurism and no-holds-barred policy. In Lebanon, it was only Lebanese on whom they poured their fire while in Nicaragua's waters Washington's hotheads laid traps for the whole world as it were. Among those blasted by the mines were Dutch and Japanese vessels, a Liberian vessel with a British crew, several Panamanian vessels, and the Soviet tanker Lugansk which returned to its home port of Novorossiysk just a few days ago. I should like to recall how Washington reacted at that time to the Soviet Government's protest. Here are some words from a State Department statement of 21 March: We have received a protest note from the Soviet Union laying responsibility for the incident on the United States and we reject that accusation. Now they are no longer rejecting but rather acknowledging, or at least are trying to wriggle out of it, making themselves a laughing stock.

For a picturesque effect, scenes from current Washington life would need to be read by actors using different voices. But as that is not a usual feature of our program, I shall try on my own to reproduce some of the dialogue. For instance, here we have a television commentator asking Defense Secretary Weinberger: Is the United States mining Nicaraguan ports? Weinberger replies: The United States is not mining Nicaraguan ports. By the United States he means here the U.S. Government. Commentator: But the CIA is also a part of the United States, that is, of the U.S. Government? Weinberger: You know, I am not going to say anything about what the CIA does or does not do. The CIA has nothing to do with him, Weinberger implies.

CIA Director William Casey is also unwilling to say anything He was asked by a correspondent for the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT: What have you to say about reports in the press that the CIA has had a part in the mining of Nicaragua's ports? Casey: I cannot comment on such accusations. Another question: What about the report that the CIA is actively engaged in a mining operation and that it has a floating base off the coast? Casey again: I never comment on such reports.

But one or two representatives of the same club of the Washington elite nevertheless do comment. Senator Barry Goldwater, who is chairman of the Senate special intelligence committee, sent a letter to the director of the CIA with his comments and this letter found its way into the press. The senator is 75 years old, a venerable age, but he had no qualms about voicing his anger in unprintable words. The senator is angry that the members of the committee he heads were not informed of the mining operation. They were, to put it quite simply, taken in, misled. Here is an extract from Goldwater's letter, not the strongest part but one which can be quoted: Bill, he writes to CIA Director Casey, this is not how to do things. The President asked us to support his foreign policy. How can we support his foreign policy, Bill, when we do not know what he is doing? Mining Nicaragua's ports is an act that violates international law, an act of war. I cannot imagine how we shall be able to explain that. Barry Goldwater, by the way, is a spiritual precursor to Reagan. The political rise of the current President began in 1964 when at the Republican convention in San Francisco he fought on behalf of Goldwater's presidential candidacy.

The U.S. Congress now has a short Easter break. The legislators have dispersed and the scandal in the Washington family has slightly abated. But it must be assumed that after the holiday, passions will erupt with new force. In practical terms, Congress is not disposed to endorse the President's request for an allocation of $21 million to continue subversive activity against Nicaragua. But there is an even broader context to the scandal. Foreign policy is the most vulnerable area for a President seeking re-election. Over the past week he has been trying to shift the blame for his foreign policy failure onto Congress which, he has said, is tying his hands. This was, in fact, the way Reagan tried to squirm out of responsibility for his failure in Lebanon. He has also come down on Congress because it is not allowing him enough leeway in Central America. His opponents on Capital Hill are now saying out loud: This is what things can come to when such a President is given a free hand.

U.S. LEADERS' LOGIC ON C. AMERICA 'DEFECTIVE'

LD222153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Apr 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Text] I should like to return once again to the mines story, as the story about the mining has been called. It is not just about Nicaragua. The thing is that this story illustrates very brightly the political thinking of the present American leaders. Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative at the United Nations, does not avoid tricky questions as do Weinberger and Casey, whom I have already quoted. She is proud of her ultrareactionary qualities. And so, not long ago Kirkpatrick met two well-known and sharp, caustic journalists in an ABC television program: David Brinkley and Sam Donaldson. I will try to reproduce an excerpt from their conversation, with one or two explanations.

Donaldson asks: Was the mining legal? Kirkpatrick's reply: I think it was. In my view, the mining was legal. Nicaragua is carrying out armed aggression against its neighbors and under the UN Charter they have the right. Donaldson: But we were the ones who laid the mines, not they. Kirkpatrick: Yes, but they have carried out armed attacks persistently and continuously upon neighboring countries.

Let us just stop for a minute. Kirkpatrick defends the mining, but the journalists in this semi-dispute failed to pay attention to the fact that she is covering up this brigandage with falsehood. She talks about the right to self-defense but Nicaragua is not carrying out any persistent and continuous attacks -- those are her words -- against neighboring Honduras and Costa Rica.

The governments of these two countries have not made any requests to the United States to mine Nicaraguan ports. So this is our first conclusion: That complete disregard for truth is an element in imperialist thinking. Let us go further: Brinkley asks: Under what circumstances could the direct use of American Armed Forces in Central America be justified? Kirkpatrick admits that at the present time -- her words -- there are no such circumstances. She immediately adds: If we do not take sensible steps -- in other words, if we do not eliminate revolutionary Nicaragua in good time -- then in 3 to 5 years we shall come up against a truly serious threat to American national security.

It was not without malice that Donaldson asked her to be more precise: what do you think: How many divisions and whose troops have to be on our border for a threat to develop that requires the use of American fighting troops? Then came this extremely meaningful reply from Kirkpatrick: In my view, the most serious danger for us is represented not by the deployment of anyone's fighting divisions on our border. She rejects this fantasy version. The greater danger is represented by nuclear missiles and chemical weapons which are creating a different threat, and a really serious one, looming over the horizon. Let me repeat: The greatest danger is that of nuclear missiles and chemical weapons on the American border.

But you must allow, Mrs Kirkpatrick, that for you this danger is a hypothetical one, whereas on Soviet borders you have already created it, and in the most deliberate way. American nuclear missiles are being brought into Western Europe, dumps of American chemical weapons have long been there, and American divisions have been there for decades -- more than 300,000 American soldiers. Of course, it would be the height of naivete to try to put Mrs Kirkpatrick and ladies -- and gentleman, too, of course -- like her to shame or to convince them otherwise by exposing their defective logic. It is part of their nature; double-standards, hypocrisy. The hypocrisy has become so deep-rooted that it is not even recognized and concealed. They do not want equal security. They certainly want greater security for themselves and less for others. They consider they have a right to create danger now on other people's borders while keeping themselves safe even from the danger that looms before them on the horizon in 5 years. All this shows how difficult it is to deal with them.

As far as chemical weapons are concerned, last week U.S. Vice President Bush was sent to Geneva in order to announce with due ceremony the new American draft for a ban on chemical weapons. There was a great deal of ceremony, though the essence of it was very dubious. The principle of the so-called permanent invitation is being put forward which effectively means the right to inspect other people's territory freely under the pretext of control. The new Washington initiative was received with skepticism even by its own allies.

CIA BACKS ATTEMPT TO 'OCCUPY' NICARAGUAN TOWN

LD230855 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Managua April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

A T.V. report of Sandinist television from San Juan del Norte shows ruined homes, submachineguns scattered on the ground, machinegun ammunition and a burnt-down school -- all traces of the tragedy of that Nicaraguan community, which is now impossible to rebuild, and evidence of the courage of its defenders.

Seventy eight fighters of the local garrison were standing up for ten days to attacks of a counterrevolutionary grouping numbering almost 500, sent by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency from Costa Rica into the border area on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

San Juan del Norte has no strategic significance as there are neither military nor civilian projects there. However, the U.S. mercenaries opened up massive fire at that border community a mere two kilometres from the Costa Rican frontier from submachineguns, machineguns and mortars.

The United States tried to use the events on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border in their dirty political game. The head of the counterrevolutionary gang, Pastora, was to seize that community and proclaim in it a "provisional government" according to a scenario written in Washington. The Central Intelligence Agency had supplied the terrorists with weapons and ammunition to carry out this criminal operation. On April 17 a regular unit of the Sandinist People's Army came to the aid of the San Juan del Norte garrison and drove the bandits back into Costa Rican territory.

That was how another attempt to occupy a part of Nicaraguan territory failed, Roberto Calderon, a senior official of the republic's Defense Ministry, has stated here. He stressed that the people of Nicaragua, just like the defenders of San Juan del Norte, were ready to stand up for their achievements.

TRADE DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PERUVIAN PRESIDENT

LD171058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] President of Peru Fernando Belaunde Terry received a Soviet delegation headed by Manzhulo, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, which is in Lima. During the conversation, opinions were exchanged on questions of expanding and strengthening the friendly links and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

CHERNENKO SENDS MESSAGE OF THANKS ON ELECTION

PM231025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Message from K.U. Chernenko under the heading: "Cordial Gratitude"]

[Text] I express heartfelt gratitude to party and state bodies, public organizations, work collectives of enterprises, departments, construction sites, collectives and state farms, educational establishments, to party veterans, servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, all Soviet people who congratulated me on my election as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Dear comrades, I regard your geetings as firm support by the Soviet people of the Leninist policy of our party charted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and creatively developed by the decisions of subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, its consistent course toward ensuring progress of our motherland in the economic, political and cultural fields.

I express my sincere appreciation to the leaders of socialist countries, fraternal communist and workers parties united with Soviet Communists by the common struggle for further consolidation of the positions of socialism, for the interests of the working people, for the triumph of the cause of peace and democracy.

I express deep gratitude to the statesmen, public figures and citizens of foreign countries for the congratulations they have addressed to me. I would like to use the occasion to reaffirm that the Soviet Union, adhering to the time-tested Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, will continue to promote with its practical deeds the prevention of war, consolidation of peace and development of equal and mutually-beneficial cooperation between all states.

[Signed] K. Chernenko

MITTERRAND CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO ON ELECTION

PM191451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS report: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] F. Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, has sent a telegram. It says:

"Mr Chairman,

"I am very pleased to send you my fervent congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I convey to you wishes for success in this high post. I am confident that together we will manage to give a new impetus to the relations and cooperation between our two countries and our peoples."

LEADERS ATTEND LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

Grishin Opens Ceremony

LD201623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1257 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Relay of festive session devoted to the 114th anniversary of Lenin's birth, held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses -- live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Attention, Comrades. The microphones and cameras of the Central Television and All-Union Radio are at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. A festive meeting to mark the 114th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin will now open here. [applause] Standing up, the participants in the festive meeting welcome with tumultuous applause the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [continuing applause]

Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, will open the festive meeting. [applause dies away]

[Grishin] Comrades, the festive meeting to mark the 114th birth anniversary of the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a genius Marxist theoretician, a leader of the international working class, teacher and friend of the working people of the whole world, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, is declared open. [national anthem is played]

Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, now has the floor to deliver a report called: The Teachings and Deeds of Lenin in the Creative Revolutionary Work of Millions.

Text of Dolgikh Speech

LD201451 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1303 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Speech by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at a meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses commemorating the 114th anniversary of Lenin's birth -- live]

[Text] Comrades, there are people in the history of mankind whose noble ideas and revolutionary accomplishments on behalf of people of labor remain through the ages. The foresight of such thinkers makes them close to and understood by future generations. They gain immortality not only in memory, but also in the deeds of the popular masses. Such a thinker was and will forever remain Vladimir Ilich Lenin, whose name has become a victorious banner in the struggle for social justice and the happiness of working people.

Lenin is the founder of the CPSU and organizer of the first socialist state in the world; he was also the most outstanding political figure of our era, and a very great genius of mankind. Lenin is a lofty example of a leader of the masses, linked to them by thousands of threads. To the working class and all working people of the present and future, the gigantic ideological-theoretical and organizational activity of Vladimir Ilich and his genuinely heroic life were given completely.

The triumphant procession of Leninism in the world would have been impossible without the amazing power of scientific foresight possessed by Lenin, unlike any of his contemporaries.

Today, when making a careful reading of his works and labors, assessing all that he did, we are delighted at Lenin's ability to grasp in a single glance the infinitely broad field of social life and to see many decades forward. His foresightedness and the truth of his theoretical conclusions and political decisions were based on a profound understanding of the laws of social progress, on the revolutionary science of Marx and Engels developed by him comprehensively, and on a strict sense of realism in combination with innovative boldness of the mind. Leninism is not a collection of ready answers. It is an eternally living theory -- a mighty method for understanding and transforming public life, for creatively interpreting the experience of struggle and the constructive activity of the masses, and an indispensable guide for action. The teachings of Lenin have brilliantly withstood the test of time, and have entered forever into the treasurehouse of the world liberation movement.

The further we move along the road of Great October, the more fully the greatness of the immortal ideas of Lenin are revealed. They give clear directions for the successful resolution of urgent tasks in communist construction. In following the behests of its genius founder, our party is confidently following the chosen course, and its will to lead the Soviet people forward is unshakable, creatively enriching everything new and fruitful that becomes firmly established in our life, rallying Soviet people together, and concentrating their collective ideas and energies on unresolved tasks and on key problems of the present and the future. The unshakable unity of the party and people was confirmed with all certainty by the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the work of the first session. Unanimous support for the firm resolve of the party was received to develop positive processes and to consistently implement a thoroughly-considered and realistic course, a course for the perfection of a mature socialism. There has been warm approval by Communists and all Soviet people, for the election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an outstanding party and state figure and an ardent fighter for the triumph of Leninism. [applause]

The working people of the Soviet country see in Konstantin Ustinovich a leader of the Leninist type who has passed through a great school of life and is a faithful son of our great people. Wherever the Central Committee sent Comrade Chernenko, he always showed himself to be an example of devotion to the party, to principles and firmness, and to humanity and comradeship.

The speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the February and April plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and at his meeting with the electorate on 2 March this year, stressed the continuity of the CPSU line in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and contained a program for our actions aimed at implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans outlined by Lenin.

Marking the 114th anniversary of Lenin's birth, the Soviet people pay tribute of the deepest respect and gratitude to Vladimir Ilich for everything he did, for our motherland and for mankind. Lenin's ideological and political legacy is truly inexhaustible. Time and again we correlate our course with his teaching, striving in a Leninist way to evaluate that which has been achieved, better to understand the present and to look more sharply into the future in his way. We know well that following Lenin's course, our people will achieve new historical victories. [applause]

Comrades! The Leninist strategy is characterized by a clear definition of the main link in the chain, tackling problems which have come forward. Lenin was a brilliant master of this art. Let us remember the first post-October years. The country of the soviets faced a great number of acute problems of national and international character. Above all, it was necessary to take arms and defend the power of workers and peasants. An army of a new type was needed, a true people's army. The party of Communists headed by Lenin created the glorious Red Army and proved that our revolution was capable of defending itself. As is well known, the young Soviet republic inherited from the old regime a backward economy wrecked by the imperialist war. The situation was made even more grave because of the civil war and foreign intervention. Factories were at a standstill, transportation was paralyzed, and fuel was in short supply. Poverty and hunger were wearing the working people down. This put the power of the soviets in an extremely difficult position, rendering the fruits of the revolution impossible to actualize and which, moreover, threatened the very foundations of the revolution.

The young Soviet republic needed the genius of Lenin to solve the most acute economic problems in order to ensure a firm foundation of the victorious revolution and the social progress of society. The unbending will and the organizational talent of Lenin were necessary to raise the whole party and popular masses to the implementation of economic tasks. It was in the creation of a socialist economy that Vladimir Ilich keenly saw the main link in the chain of the most important questions, on which the fate of the gains of October depended. Our chief policy now, he stated, must be the economic construction of the state. In spring 1918, Lenin had already begun in earnest on a detailed elaboration of a plan for the construction of socialism. He determined the party's economic strategy and the most important principles of socialist management with enormous theoretical depths.

In his classical works -- "The Economy and Policy in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," "Immediate Tasks of Soviet Power;" "The Great Initiative," "The Cooperative Movement," and many other works -- the fiery breath of those years is felt. At the same time a long-term economic policy is outlined.

Fulfilling the program outlined by Lenin, the party of Bolsheviks, the heroic working class, and the whole Soviet people carried out the industrialization of the country, the socialist reconstruction of agriculture, and a cultural revolution; educated their own skilled cadres; and opened up an expanse for the development of science and technology in an extremely short, historic time.

Economically, the country was transformed. Our motherland became a powerful, industrial state, with modern agriculture and a front-ranking culture. In the prewar years, the Soviet Union was already in second place in the world, and first place in Europe, with respect to volume of industrial production. Now the USSR has the material-technological basis of a developed socialist society. The united national economic complex of the country produces as much national income in less than a month and as much industrial output in 15 days as was produced in all of 1940. We are confidently leading the world in the production of many of the most important products. The powerful economic potential, created by the selfless labor of the Soviet people, constitutes a firm basis for the solution of social tasks, the strengthening of the country's defense capability, and the pursual of an energetic foreign policy course. One must not fail to stress the great contribution of the Soviet economy in the development and deepening of cooperation in the framework of CEMA. The economy was and remains the main sphere of creative activity of the party and the people.

The economy has a determining role in the perfection of developed socialism. This is why the party is persistently concentrating its attention on principle economic problems and is finding paths to resolve them. This is manifested with particular force today. At its 26th congress and at the subsequent plenums of the Central Committee, the CPSU drafted an extensive program for the country's economic and social progress. The main efforts of the party and the people are concentrated on implementing it.

Comrades! We are now implementing the huge task of transferring the national economy onto a course of intensification. In his election speech, Comrade Chernenko stressed: We can and we want to go forward more quickly. We can and we must solve the problems of the intensive development of the economy far more energetically. Only on this basis can an increasingly full satisfaction of the people's material and spiritual requirements be realized. This is a comprehensive task that embraces a wide-ranging spectrum of sociopolitical, economic, and organizational measures. To implement it means to more completely combine the advantages of our system with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, and to create more favorable conditions for further raising the country's production forces.

The party closely links profound changes in the economy with an improvement in planned management of the economic machinery. In this, we proceed from the principled instructions of Lenin that socialist production must be supported by economic accounting. It is precisely this that ensures the best possible correlation of expenditure and results in all sectors of the national economy, and stimulates the search for the optimal paths toward the fulfillment of planned tasks. The significance of economically sound accounting and the role of such levers as selling price, costs, and profit must be increased. To sum up, we must actively introduce the principles of financial autonomy everywhere and remove all that hinders it. This is how the Communist Party puts the question today.

To a large extent, we should be helped by large-scale economic experiments that are being conducted in a number of branches of the national economy. They intend to work on the basis of more efficient management mechanisms. Skillful use of the enterprises' interest in the results of its work must increase its responsibility for the final results. Labor collectives must be directed toward revealing reserves and toward the creation and the output of high-quality and modern production.

The sound foundations and the efficiency of our planning and managerial activity depend on accurate and timely information on the state of production, resources, and their distribution. The great significance Lenin attributed to inventory and control remains valid. Without them, an objective assessment of the state of affairs in any sector, and verification of the actual execution of decisions, are impossible. Modern electronic computer equipment, regional and branch information centers, and automatic control systems make it possible to raise this work to a higher level.

It is necessary to still further improve the work of the bodies of people's control and to constantly expand participation of working people in this matter.

The party's course of intensification and strengthening the efficiency of the national economy is today the real embodiment of Lenin's direction on the crucial significance of social labor productivity. Ensuring constant economic growth is a major, integrated task, demanding the mobilization of all possibilities, of which we have many. These include all around acceleration of technical progress, raising the qualifications of cadres, consolidating discipline, and improving production organization.

The measures of an organizational-political and economic character, adopted recently by the party, have lent our national economy more dynamism. Quality indices have been improved and growth of labor productivity has been accelerated. This, however, is only the beginning of the work.

Lenin's instructions to the effect that raising labor productivity requires, above all, ensuring that the material basis of major industry -- the development of the production of fuel and iron, machine-building, and the chemical industry -- also remain topical in our times.

This remains one of the most important directions in the work of the party, in transferring the country's economy onto the rails of intensification. In resolving the given task, it is difficult to overestimate the significance of Leninist ideas for the electrification of the country, and the experience of their implementation. Possessing a mighty fuel and energy base, the Soviet Union satisfies its needs in energy from its own resources. Such self reliance is certainly secured in the adopted energy program, which is considered to be the GOELRO plan of our days. Its scale is enormous.

Presently, annual capacities tens of times greater than in the GOELRO plan are planned to go into use. The creation is envisaged of major fuel and energy complexes, of the buildup of coal, gas, and oil extraction, of the accelerated development of atomic energy, and of continuing construction of hydroelectric power stations. It is very important to carry out a more active energy conservation policy to improve the structure of production and consumption of fuel and energy. The implementation of the Energy Program will for a long time to come ensure the progressive development of the national economy and the steady growth in the living standards of the population.

One of the most important components of the party's present economic strategy is further development of the agro-industrial complex. The efficient use of those great resources the state directs to these aims depends to a great extent upon the efforts of agricultural workers. They have the task of significantly increasing production in land husbandry and livestock farming.

Many responsibilities also lie with our agricultural industry. It must supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with high-quality equipment, fertilizers, and other material-technical resources on time.

In organizing the struggle to raise efficiency in production, the party allots constant attention to the perfection of the homeland's machine-building, which has a determining influence on technical reequipping of all industries.

The efforts and inventive ideas of engineers, designers, and workers, ought to be aimed today at creating more new productive machine systems, reliable equipment, robot technology, and apparatus which would meet modern requirements, economize and make the labor of people lighter. Our duty is to be always concerned that experienced, qualified, and talented cadres should go into design and planning work. Raising labor productivity and production efficiency, is inseparably linked with the development of science and technology.

The country is proud of the achievements of its scientists. Soviet science occupies the advanced frontiers in the world in many major directions. However, life demands fuller use of its potential. A comprehensive program was recently adopted on accelerating scientific-technological progress. Specific, persistent work is essential to achieve closer integration of science and production.

Comrades, fixed capital assets, in operation, are among the most important parts of the country's national wealth. A high-efficiency economy is inconceivable without the rational use of this huge potential. The elimination of branch, and interbranch disproportion and the raising of the shift-utilization of equipment [smennost raboty oborudovaniya] are effective means of solving these tasks. Timely mastery of production capacities, commissioned in recent years for the output of progressive forms of products, is of great importance. We cannot live with the concerns of today alone. The party sees an essential condition for progress in the economy in the constant renewal of capital assets in all branches of the national economy based on the modern achievements of science and technology. The task arises to more vigorously implement the reconstruction and modernization of enterprises; to allocate equipment and capital investment for these purposes on an immediate basis; and to consider them to be priority in construction workers' plans. The positive changes that were observed in investment practice in 1983 are to be strengthened and further developed. The entire construction process needs much fundamental improvement -- the concentration of efforts and resources at the most important installations due for commissioning and reduction of their construction periods -- in order to constantly increase the effectiveness of capital investments.

The rational use of material resources is truly a matter of the entire people. Much has been achieved in this respect in recent years. However, the opportunities here are also great. Given the contemporary scale of our economy, the reduction, for example, of material outlay by a mere 1 kopeck for each ruble spent on the social product makes it possible to obtain an additional R13 billion of national income. However, the consumption of raw materials, fuel, energy, and other materials per unit of output is not being reduced at the rate one would like to see. These questions are not always profoundly studied during design work. Evidence of slow introduction of resource-saving processes is frequently encountered. Little attention is being given to this by individual work collectives. Locally available types of fuel are being underestimated in a number of regions. Gas and valuable petroleum products are being used wastefully. A truly thrifty attitude to material resources is an indispensable condition for our plans to be realistic. In everything relating to the savings drive, there is a need, as Lenin said, for less talk and more specific work.

The transfer of the national economy to the intensive path is inconceivable without a fundamental improvement in the quality of output. In this respect, there has been an exceptional increase in demands made. In order to keep abreast of these requirements, it is essential to make use of the latest achievements of science and technology, to considerably raise the role of state standards, to improve the work of technical control services, and to make those who produce shoddy work and turn out unmarketable articles more strictly accountable. At the same time, there should be more substantial moral and material encouragement for people who find the prestige of their plant's brand and worker's honor more important than anything else.

Comrades, the development of the national economy, and its intensification and high efficiency in production have never been a goal in themselves for us. Our party has always regarded these things as a way of steadily raising the people's well being, the main objective of the CPSU. The party constantly pursues this line. This year, the entire increase in the national income will be channeled into raising the standard of living of Soviet people. The real incomes of the population will increase. Further growth in the people's well being is the essence of the Food Program being implemented by us.

Everybody knows about the scale of housing construction. The CPSU Central Committee and the government are doing their utmost to ensure that the 5-year plan targets for the commissioning of new housing are fully met.

The housing problem would be more quickly solved by greater concern on the part of local organs for maintaining existing housing stock and by struggle against demolition of good-quality housing without justification. A comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and of the system of services for the population is currently being worked out. The party and the government are taking measures to better provide goods in mass demand for the people; increasing the volume of their production; widening the range, and raising the quality. This concerns not just light and local industries, but all enterprises, regardless of their type or the department to which they belong. Great importance is attached to strengthening the role and responsibility of local, administrative, and economic organs for solving the tasks in satisfying the needs of the population for goods more fully and in improving provision of cultural, consumer, and medical services.

An object of constant concern for the party is the further improvement of distributive relationships. The participation of labor collectives in the management of production and in the control of the measurement of labor and consumption is being made more active and the sphere of activity of financially autonomous teams is being widened. Reward for labor has begun to be brought more strictly into line with its results. This work must continue to be carried out.

Socialist competition of the whole people is a powerful means for developing the initiative and creativity of the masses. It is being developed today within the channel of the basic directions for the intensification of our economy. The working people have received the call of the party in a businesslike way to achieve an improvement in labor productivity of 1 percent over and above the plan and an additional reduction in the prime costs of output of .5 percent. These figures have become concrete landmarks for labor competition of workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia.

Setting one's sights by practical deeds brings its own fruit. In the first quarter of 1984, fulfillment of the plan for the production of industrial output was ensured at the rate of 102 percent, and the growth of this by comparison with the corresponding period last year amounted to 4.9 percent. Labor productivity was raised and procurements of meat, milk, and eggs were increased. Transportation started to work better. However, there are no grounds for complacency. Plan and fulfillment discipline must be strengthened further and substantial results must be achieved in all sectors of work. Our plans express the will of the people, and for all of us there is no duty more honorable, patriotic, and internationalist than that of absolutely fulfilling what has been mapped out. It is important that every day should be marked by selfless, inspired labor in the name of the further consolidation of our motherland's economic and defensive might, in the name of a better life for Soviet people. [applause]

Comrades, one of Lenin's greatest historic feats was his creation of a Marxist party. The communist organization of revolutionaries, speaking in the words of Lenin, transformed Russia. It led its working class and all working people to the victory of a new system, to mature socialism. Now in its 67th year, the Leninist party, the tempered vanguard of the Soviet people, stands firmly at the helm of one of the largest socialist states and embodies the noble aims and principles of social justice, democracy, and peace.

It has fully justified the hopes of the working people, confidently leading our country through all its trials. [applause] An inexhaustible source of the party's victories is to be found in its ability to develop and direct the creative work of the masses, to rally them ideologically and organizationally, and to lead them. All that we have achieved, Vladimir Ilich stressed, shows that we have as our support the most marvelous force in the world: the strength of workers and peasants. The sociopolitical unity of Soviet society, and the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the USSR, fashioned by the Communist Party, have multiplied this force many times over.

The unity of thoughts and deeds by the party and people, and the cohesion of the working people around the CPSU Central Committee is a guarantee of our successful progress toward fresh gains of communist construction. [applause]

Observing the principle of continuity, the party approaches the drafting of its political course in a creative manner. It responds in good time to the demands of life, finds solutions to pressing questions, and organizes the masses in the implementation of urgent tasks of our development. Carrying out a leading and directing role in the life of society, is a wise and consistent fashion in the manner of Lenin, the party is approaching its 27th congress.

More than 18,500,000 Communists, almost three-quarters of whom are engaged in the sphere of material production, 430,000 primary party organizations -- this is the enormous potential which the CPSU has at its disposal today. The reports received and elections in the party, which have taken place, have been a good school in the education of Communists. The Central Committee is doing everything so that the creative efforts of every party organization should continue to increase, that the political nucleus of labor collectives should continue to strengthen. In the improvement of party political work on all levels, and of course in such a very important sector as the team, is the precondition of further growth in the social and labor activity of a broad strata of the population.

Lenin urgently demanded of party and administrative organs the creation of the maximum favorable conditions everywhere, permitting all working people to show their worth. At present, the opportunities for this are greater than ever. The all-people state has risen to a new degree of maturity. The cultural level of Soviet people has grown. There are great reserves for activating the masses to further improve the political system of our society, and above all, the work of the soviets of peoples' deputies. The chief task here, as was noted at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is to strive so that the sovereignty of the soviets enshrined in the Constitution, be constantly and ubiquitously expressed both in the content and the style of their activity. It is in the strengthening of the ties of soviets with the population, in the improvement of the work of trade unions, Komsomol, and other mass organizations, in the increasing of the role of the labor collectives, in conformity with the law adopted, that the party sees the effectiveness of socialist democracy. [applause]

The wider and wider inclusion of the masses in governing the society makes great demands on each Soviet citizen. The true builder of the new world is a man who is aware and educated, carries out his work duties conscientiously, and invariably supports the national interest. Such an attitude held by millions of people regarding their civic duty has been born of our socialist reality and constitutes its inseparable feature -- the fundamental way it differs from the world of profit and the power of money.

On the eve of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birthday, communist subbotniks are now taking place throughout the country, realistically consolidating in our life the viable traits of awareness and conduct that will become the daily norm for the man of the future.

Ideological and upbringing work is aimed at shaping such a man, at enabling working people to have a better understanding of the objectives and tasks of the political course of the CPSU. The decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the diverse activity to implement them are permeated by the concern to fuse this work more closely with organizational and economic practice and to set in motion as fully as possible the creative forces of the people. The reform of school education is aimed at bringing up a harmoniously developed individual and improving the way the young generation is prepared for productive work. Lenin's ideas of a workers' polytechnical school have found an all-around embodiment in the document of great political and social significance that was adopted at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The party does not doubt that the Soviet school, relying on broad help of the family, Komsomol, and all social organizations, will be bringing up worthy citizens of the land of the soviets, citizens who are ideologically sound, morally pure, devoted to the cause of Lenin, and willing to work and defend the socialist homeland.

The high ideological commitment of Soviet people is one of our most valuable properties. It is not without purpose that the enemies of socialism attack the ideological foundations of the Soviet system with such fury, implement wide-ranging ideological subversions, and attempt to hinder the party's educational work by means of the most refined propaganda. While exposing the subversive actions of the class opponent, we must disclose more clearly the fundamental values of Soviet society that make up the basis of its spiritual and moral health and its social optimism. There must be no place in this for self-satisfaction and complacency. An awareness of our strength is displayed in a sober and realistic evaluation of shortcomings, of which there are still no small number, and in the persistent removal of them. The implementation of measures to strengthen law and order and socialist legality -- the intensification of the struggle against plunderers and bribe-takers, those who misuse an official position and who hinder honest workers in their lives and work -- is not a temporary campaign. Supported by all Soviet people, this struggle will continue firmly and steadfastly. [applause]

Comrades! The fulfillment of all our plans and the raising of the sociopolitical activity of the working people depend to an enormous extent on the style of the work of party, administrative, and economic organs. Success is ensured by a style that we are entitled to describe as Leninist. This is, first and foremost, efficiency, competence, and an ability to gain people's trust and respond sensitively to their needs. It is understandable how much is determined here by the political, professional, and moral qualities of cadres. We have tens of thousands of talented managers, and organizers of production. At the same time, we are to devote no small amount of effort to overcome the slackness that is still frequent, the sluggishness, and the desire to leave everything as it is to the detriment of the interests of the cause.

The principles that Lenin bequeathed to us require a solicitous attitude to workers who are honest, tried, tested, have initiative, and are attentive to what is new. At the same time, they require us to strengthen in good time the management of sections that are lagging behind. A clear and thought-out system is most important in work with cadres. Neither frequent turnover nor any ossification whatsoever of the cadre personnel are permissible here, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party is striving so that the Leninist style, with all its diversity and wealth, should become the irreplaceable working instrument of every party, administrative and economic manager. It accords primary attention to raising the personal responsibility of cadres and excluding the very possibility of hiding behind the backs of others and attributing one's sins and slips to them. The collective discussion and resolution of all issues, Lenin stressed, must be accompanied by the establishment of the most precise responsibility of everyone for the fulfillment of definite, clear, and unequivocal outlined tasks and practical work.

An inflated managerial apparatus is quite often becoming a brake on the realization of this demand. The presence of unnecessary, intermediate bodies constricts the economic autonomy of enterprises and the use of economic methods of management; and it lowers the responsibility of cadres. That is why the improvement of the apparatus is one of the tasks that must not be delayed.

Solving urgent problems every day, the CPSU lends a keen ear to the voice of working people; deriving its power and wisdom from the people, it leads Soviet people.

The direct appeal of our party and of Soviet power to the toiling masses -- pointing out any routine difficulty and each successive task -- and the ability to explain to the masses why it is necessary to apply oneself fully first into one and then into another aspect of Soviet work at a given moment, Lenin called one of the important prerequisites for the success of socialism. The CPSU follows this legacy of Vladimir Ilich strictly. [applause]

Comrades, peace is the ideal of socialism. Lenin put the issue thus. The leader of the revolution defined our main foreign policy aim: ensuring the conditions for peaceful socialist construction. He was able to see in those complex times both real possibilities and the means of achieving this aim. He disclosed the objective necessity of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The principles advanced by Lenin laid the basis for the entire subsequent foreign policy of the land of the soviets. These principles also exert enormous influence on the formation of the modern system of international relations. The Communist Party and the Soviet state are invariably faithful to the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union, as a great socialist power, fully recognizes its responsibility before the peoples for the preservation and consolidation of peace, Comrade Chernenko stressed at the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Our foreign policy, like our domestic policy, is characterized by continuity and creative development with consideration for the concretely historic conditions and unremitting search for constructive solutions. Its main directions during the present stage have been defined by the latest congresses of the CPSU. They are consolidating peace; preventing nuclear war; strengthening the security of the USSR and that of its allies and friends; supporting the struggle for the freedom and independence of the peoples; and developing normal, international cooperation.

The party considers the development of all-around links with the fraternal socialist countries to be a priority task. Since the time when socialism became a world system, the possibilities for defending peace have increased substantially. The cohesion of the fraternal countries and the close coordination of their foreign policy steps and defense measures are raising more and more the influence of the socialist community on the progress of world events.

The Warsaw Pact Organization serves as a reliable shield for the security of the socialist countries. At last year's summit meetings in Prague and Moscow, the USSR and its allies came out with major joint initiatives on strengthening peace and curbing the arms race, which have now been further developed and given concrete expression.

Our economic cooperation is a factor of primary significance in consolidating the positions of socialism. In the third of a century that CEMA has been in existence, the CEMA member countries have achieved major successes. This has been promoted in many ways by international division and cooperation of labor on principally new, socialist foundations; full equality; volunteering; sovereignty; noninterference in internal affairs; mutual benefit; and mutual aid -- these are the principles and practical nature of socialist economic integration, which brings great advantages to each of its participants. It has an active influence today on the technical and economic level of some of the most important branches of the national economies of the CEMA countries.

On the agenda is the development of a joint strategy of the economic development of the socialist community and an intensification of international socialist division of labor in the long term. The task has been set for the further unification of our forces on key sectors of scientific-technical progress and the development of intensive production coordination. Optimal ways to solving these urgent problems will become a topic of discussion at the forthcoming summit level economic conference of the CEMA member states.

The Soviet Union has invariably supported peoples who are fighting for social and economic progress and extended all-around cooperation with countries who have freed themselves of colonial and semicolonial dependence. We are in favor of more stable trade, economic, and other relations with the capitalist states if they are to our mutual advantage. Such ties facilitate the strengthening of trust between peoples, which is particularly topical under present conditions.

Comrades! We and our friends now have to conduct our course in the international arena in a complex and very dangerous situation. The origins of its sharp exacerbation are to be found in the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles of NATO, above all the United States. This again proves Lenin's view correct that given a deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, a certain section of the ruling bourgeoisie seeks a solution not just at the expense of the interests of the working people in their own countries but also in attempts to repress or to encroach on their competitors and, furthermore, in foreign policy adventures.

In our day, this is also manifested in the policy of confrontation with the world of socialism and other progressive forces. Under the flag of the struggle against Communism, the present White House administration is opposing freedom and progress everywhere. It is making open claims to world domination. It is waging an unrestrained arms race that is fraught with the threat of a nuclear conflict. The United States is declaring more and more areas of the world to be in the sphere of its vital interests. It is fanning hotbeds of war and violence. It is brazenly trampling on the rights of entire peoples. Not confining itself to blackmail and threats and crude interference in the affairs of sovereign states, Washington is also resorting to direct aggression. Suffice it to recall the piratical attack on Grenada, the barbaric actions of the U.S. brasshats in Lebanon, and the incessant acts of state terrorism against Nicaragua, against which an undeclared war is in effect being waged.

However, the more the imperialists whip up tension and the more obvious the threat created by them to the very existence of mankind becomes, the more vigorous are the actions of the champions of preserving and strengthening peace, and the more they multiply and unify their ranks. The socialist community is the principal and most reliable and solid bulwark of peace. Communists on all continents are struggling selflessly and purposefully for this noble cause. In our day, they see the meaning of their activities not just in the struggle against oppression and exploitation but also in the struggle for the preservation of civilization on earth, for man's right to life. In the capitalist countries, representatives of very different sections of the population are jointly participating in a mass antiwar and antimissile movement that is unprecedented in its breadth. The voice of the nonaligned movement is making itself heard ever more loudly and authoritatively in the struggle for peace. Concern at the increase in the danger of war and, sometimes, criticism of Washington's bellicose course are also increasing among state and public figures in the West, both in Europe and in the United States itself. All this shows how deep the roots of detente are. It makes it possible to hope that it will ultimately be possible to redirect the current, dangerous course of events toward the strengthening of peace, limitation of the arms race and development of international cooperation.

The Soviet Union, by each step in the international arena, demonstrates a responsible approach to world problems. Soviet policy is an active one. It does not leave unattended a single major international question that requires a principled solution. It meets the radical interests of both the Soviet people and all other peoples.

Indeed, who is not suited by the peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community? Take just the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which we have adopted unilaterally; or to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO; or to start talks on the question of not increasing and of reducing military spending; and many others.

These proposals go against the grain only to those who place their hopes on a policy of force and strive for world hegemony. In tackling peaceful creative tasks, the Soviet Union does not want confrontation and does not seek military superiority, but neither will it allow the military-strategic balance that has been achieved, and that represents a very substantial precondition for the preservation of peace, to be disturbed. A violation of such a balance to the advantage of imperialism would, on the contrary, increase the military danger.

This is why the necessary measures taken by the USSR and its allies in response to the development of U.S. missiles in Europe are justified. The Soviet Union has stated repeatedly that no lovers of military adventures will manage to catch us by surprise. No potential aggressor can hope for avoiding a crushing retaliatory strike. We remember well Lenin's behest: while engaging in peaceful construction, guard the defense capability of the Soviet state. Here, he stressed, we have no right to permit any weakening, even for a second.

The Soviet people have proved their ability to defend their independence and their system on more than one occasion, and our valiant armed forces, as always, stand guard reliably over the gains of October. [applause]

The Soviet position is clear, open, and honest. We are in favor of a solution to all disputes by way of talks, but, naturally, only on the basis of equality, equal security, and noninterference in internal affairs. We are in favor of strengthening trust between states, to which end are directed the large-scale proposals tabled by the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm conference.

In the USSR, attention has been drawn to the fact that statements are at times now being heard from official Washington about love of peace and a desire for a dialogue with the Soviet Union. However no positive proposals can yet be seen behind this rhetoric, and it is the same old policy of strength that clearly shows through.

At this point, it is timely to recall Lenin's words addressed to those who love to talk about peace without making any real steps to achieve it. We, Lenin emphasized, would like to see in this and in similar questions as few general statements, solemn promises, and splendid formulas as possible; yet as many of the most simple, most lucid solutions and measures as possible that would really lead to peace.

It is precisely on practical actions that our country will judge the readiness of the United States and its NATO allies for talks and a real normalization of relations. It is up to the U.S. side to ratify the treaties signed by the USSR and to resume the work on an agreement for a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, which was broken off by the United States. It is also a question of other important questions on which we have also made proposals -- a mutual freeze of Soviet and U.S. nuclear armaments, delivering mankind from chemical weapons, and on averting the militarization of outer space. Here, the White House's latest steps cause particular alarm. In all these directions, progress is being blocked by the United States. The Soviet Union's initiatives constitute a far-reaching and all-embracing practical program of improving international relations. The fundamental question here is curbing the nuclear arms race. The USSR's principled position remains unchanged. We are in favor of banning and destroying all types of these weapons. The CPSU and the Soviet state remain in favor of freeing Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. The United States has deliberately created obstacles on this path, as on the path of talks on strategic nuclear weapons, having deployed its first-strike missiles in a number of European countries.

The removal of such obstacles would open up a real prospect for dialogue. As soon as the United States, and other NATO countries who act as one with it, take measures to re-establish the situation which existed prior to the start of deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, there will be no delay caused by the Soviet Union [za Sovetskim Soyuzom delo ne stanet].

An improvement in the world situation would be promoted to an enormous extent by the adoption of the recently proposed norms put forward by the Soviet Union for relations between nuclear powers, on whose policies particular responsibility to mankind lies. Our country is ready to agree to joint acknowledgement of such norms and to give them an obligatory status. Achievement of agreement on the aforementioned questions could become the start of a true breakthrough in all international life, and also in Soviet-U.S. relations.

The Soviet Union's point of view on cardinal problems concerning the current world situation was stated with full clarity and precision in the replies of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko published on 9 April, 1984 in PRAVDA. Normalization of the situation, a return to detente, strengthening of security and trust between peoples -- these are the lofty noble aims, for the sake of achieving which, our party and state, acting according to Leninist principles, will spare no efforts. [applause]

Comrades, during all the entire decades of construction of a new society, the efforts and teachings of Lenin have been and remain the sciences of a victorious revolutionary action. In consistently implementing the behests of Vladimir Ilich, we can say with pride today: Real socialism in our country is a living embodiment of Leninism, a true child of Lenin, of Lenin's party, the Soviet working class, and all our people.

There is no doubt that everything mapped out by Lenin will be accomplished. [applause]

Long live Leninism, the international banner of the revolutionary struggle, the banner of peace and creation! [applause]

Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the mind, honor, and conscience of our era! [applause]

Glory to the Soviet people, confidently proceeding along the Leninist path! [applause]

[Grishin] Comrades, the festive session devoted to the 114th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is declared closed. [the International is played]

Leaders at Session Listed

LD201337 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1257 GMT on 20 April begins a live relay from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses of the festive Lenin birthday session. Video shows Chernenko, Grishin, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Romanov, Solomentsev and other leaders entering the hall, and then provides the following leadership lineup as they take their places (all from left to right):

First row: Gorbachev, Gromyko, Chernenko, Grishin, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Romanov, Solomentsev, Aliyev, and Vorotnikov;

Second row: Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Ligachev, Dolgikh, Rusakov, Ryshkov.

At 1300 GMT the camera shows Grishin announcing the session open and at 1303 GMT video shows Dolgikh reading report from rostrum, intercutting to pan shots of the Presidium and audience in the hall.

Leaders at Concert Listed

LD201832 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1455 GMT on 20 April continues, after a 49-minute interval, its live relay from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses of a Lenin jubilee concert in Moscow. Video shows Chernenko, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Grishin, Romanov, Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ponomarev, and Dolgikh entering a theater box, followed by shots from left to right of: Romanov, Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Grishin, and Gorbachev seated with Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ponomarev and Dolgikh taking seats in the back row, with other leaders still entering the box. At the end of the concert at 1613 GMT, video shows from left to right: Romanov, Ustinov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Grishin, Gorbachev, and Solomentsev sitting in the front row of the box. The relay then ends.

Grishin Lays Wreath

LD222118 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today is the 114th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Moscow, Red Square, 22 April -- for six decades people from all over the world have been coming here to view Lenin, to express again and again their boundless respect and love for the leader of the world proletariat whose name has become the symbol of the revolutionary renewal of the word in the history of mankind.

Wreaths and flowers were laid today at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum by representatives of party, administrative and public organizations of the capital and Moscow Oblast, veterans of the Leninist party, front-rankers of production, figures of science and culture, servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, and foreign guests. [video shows two delegations laying large wreaths; Grishin is shown at head of first delegation, with a brief shot of him walking behind wreath holding his hat] Thousands and thousands of people are coming to Lenin, paying a tribute of gratitude to the leader and the man, the founder of the Communist Party and the organizer of the Soviet state.

Grishin Attends Labor Festival

LD211452 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The country is working for the Leninist Communist Subbotnik. In Moscow, the whistle of a legendary steam locomotive announced the start of the festival of labor at the Moskova Sortirovochnaya depot, the home of the great initiative [Lenin's name for the first subbotniks, instituted in 1919].

A meeting was held before the shock labor watch. It was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow City party committee.

Shcherbitskiy at Kiev Event

AU201823 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Summary] Thousands of inhabitants of Kiev gathered today at the monument to Lenin. At 1300, Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Mukha, Pogrebnyak, and other officials laid flowers at the base of the monument.

"A solemn meeting of representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations, of the city working people, and the troops of Kiev garrison was held in Kiev on 20 April on the occasion of the 114th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Front-ranking production workers and innovators, party and labor veterans, scientists, cultural workers, and youths gathered in the great hall of the Ukraine Palace of Culture. To the applause of the audience, seats in the Presidium were taken by Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Mukha, and Pogrebnyak, along with members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; bureau members of Kiev Gorkom and Obkom; prominent people of the republic's capital city; and representatives of the USSR Armed Forces.

"The solemn meeting was opened by Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary. A report on the 114th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin was delivered by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM240917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held 18 April.

The USSR Council of Ministers wholly approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the program propositions and conclusions contained in the plenum speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and adopted them for undeviating guidance and execution.

The session unanimously noted the great importance of the resolution of the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, on the election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It stressed the need to actively implement the basic guidelines for the forthcoming activity of the USSR Government in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, which were approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet on the basis of a statement by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.A. Tikhonov.

The aforementioned session heard and discussed reports by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and by USSR Finance Minister V.F. Garbuzov, on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget in the first quarter of 1984.

As a result of the great organizational work done to implement the tasks set by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and as well as the broadly mounted socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan, a further increase in the rate of the country's economic development and an improvement in the people's well-being were ensured in the first quarter.

In the first quarter of this year compared with the first quarter of 1983, the increase in industrial production amounted to 4.9 percent as against an annual target of 3.8 percent. The plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled on the whole by 102 percent. Some R3.8 billion worth of output was sold in excess of the plan. The plan target for this indicator was fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries.

Labor productivity in industry increased 4.6 percent as against an annual target of 3.4 percent. An increase in labor productivity accounted for 96 percent of the increase in industrial output.

State purchases of livestock and poultry increased 7 percent, milk 8 percent, and eggs 4 percent in comparison with the first quarter of 1983. The numbers of livestock in public farming increased and their productivity improved. In many regions of the country, the spring field work has been organized and is being carried out at a brisk pace.

A total of R12.5 billion worth of fixed capital was commissioned on the basis of state capital investments, which is 8 percent more than in the first quarter of last year.

The plan for freight turnover of railroad transport was fulfilled by 101.7 percent. Freight turnover increased 2.9 percent in comparision with the corresponding period of 1983. The entire increase in shipment work was accounted for by an increase in labor productivity.

In response to the party's appeal to ensure an approximate 1 percent increase in labor productivity in excess of the plan and an approximate 0.5 percent reduction in prime cost of output and work in 1984, labor collectives have launched work on a wide scale aimed at fulfilling this task.

The implementation of the program for improving the people's standard of living continued. The average monthly wage of workers and employees increased 2.9 percent compared with the first quarter of 1983, retail trade turnover increased 5.1 percent. and the volume of sales of consumer services to the population increased by 5.7 percent. Using state funds, a total of 9.2 million square meters of housing were commissioned and many schools, hospitals, and children's preschool establishments were built.

On the whole, the results of the plan's fulfillment attest that in the first quarter, especially in March, much work was done to consolidate the positive results in economic development and to create conditions for the successful fulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

In the first quarter, the state budget was implemented 101.6 percent for income and 98.8 percent for expenditure.

At the same time, the USSR Council of Ministers session noted that in a number of sectors of the national economy and industry, work was not being carried out with due effort. The plan and additional target for oil extraction, the plan for the production of synthetic ammonia, electric motors over 100 kilowatts, chemical equipment, copper, cement, cardboard, cellulose, linen fabrics, leather footwear, and a number of other products have not been fulfilled. Individual associations, enterprises, and organizations of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and a number of other USSR and union republic ministries did not cope with the fulfillment of plan targets and pledges for increasing labor productivity and reducing prime cost of output and work. The USSR Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable farming, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, and certain other ministries did not cope with the fulfillment of the plan for selling output taking into account contractual commitments regarding deliveries.

The USSR Council Council of Ministers made it incumbent on ministers, leaders of USSR departments, and the Council of Ministers of union republics to carefully analyze the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter of 1984, and, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, to eliminate existing shortcomings, made good the lag that has been allowed to occur in the fulfillment of plan targets in the second quarter of 1984, and ensure the steady and systematic functioning of all associations, enterprises, and construction sites, an increase in the growth rate of economic developments, and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets, counterplans, and socialist pledges.

Special attention must be directed to the absolute fulfillment of the pledges for supply of output to consumers and for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction in prime cost of output and operations as a matter of prime importance.

On the basis of the tasks set at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex, the councils of ministers of the union republics and the relevant ministries and departments must elaborate and implement measures to accelerate the transition of agriculture onto an intensive path of development, to seek to ensure on this basis the fuller satisfaction of the population's needs for food products and industry's needs for agricultural raw materials. A range of measures must be implemented to ensure that the spring field work is successfully carried out and that livestock is transferred to summer pasturing in an organized fashion, as well as to ensure that preparations are completed on time by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, procurement, processing, and transport enterprises and organizations for gathering the harvest and for receiving and processing agricultural products.

Construction ministries must elaborate and implement additional measures to concentrate forces and means on the most important projects nearing completion in 1984 and pay more attention to fulfilling the plans for building housing and sociocultural facilities.

The union republic Councils of Ministers and USSR ministries and departments are instructed to examine questions of the production of consumer goods and the improvement of their quality and to ensure the fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for them. Instructions have also been issued for developing the consumer services sphere, improving environmental protection, and resolving other social problems.

G.A. Aliyev and V.I. Vorotnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the USSR Council of Ministers session.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

TIKHONOV ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD240903 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] A conference of senior staff of the apparatus of the USSR Council of Ministers was held 23 April. The conference examined tasks in further improving the work of the government apparatus in light of decisions of the April 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech at the plenum by Comrade Chernenko, and also the USSR Council of Ministers' statement on its forthcoming activities, made at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made a speech at the conference. He concentrated in detail on issues of apparatus work connected with further strengthening the economy, enhancing the people's standard of living, and ensuring growth in production efficiency, enhancement of labor productivity, reduction in production costs of output, acceleration of scientific-technological progress, savings in fuel, energy, and other material resources, expansion of output and improvement in quality of consumer goods, development of the services sphere, and improvement of the system of management as well as of the economic mechanism.

The most responsible sector of work, Comrade Tikhonov noted, is ensuring effective and responsive control over fulfillment of the decisions of the party and government.

It was stressed at the conference that the apparatus of the USSR's government must assert the Leninist style of work in all matters, and approach the resolution of all issues from a party style, statewide position. It must strengthen ties with the masses, be able to critically analyze the state of affairs, determine the decisive sector in work, and draft specific, well-founded decisions and carry them out. Staff of the central administrative apparatus must display an example of businesslike approach and high responsibility, of implacability toward infringements of state and plan discipline and toward any manifestations of bureaucratism, departmentalism, and parochialism.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov expressed confidence that staff of the USSR Council of Ministers apparatus, improving the style and methods of their work, will do everything required for successful resolution of the tasks facing them.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other members of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers.

REPORT ON RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD232007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Today's session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers in Moscow examined the tasks of administrative and economic organs of the RSFSR in light of the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the results of fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development of the RSFSR and the state budget of the RSFSR for the first quarter. It was noted that in the first quarter the volume of inustrial production in comparison with the corresponding period of last year increased 4.7 percent. All industrial ministries and departments of the republic fulfilled the plan for state procurement of animal husbandry products was fulfilled. Housing of an area of approximately 5.5 million square meters was constructed.

At the same time, the session noted that individual sectors of the national economy had been working at a level lower than their capabilities in the first quarter. The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed the appropriate ministries and departments to ensure stable and regular work in the second quarter of all associations, enterprises, and construction sites.

A speech was made at the session by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Approves Plenum Decisions

LD231826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The decisions of the April Plenum -- the program propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- have been approved by the RSFSR Council of Ministers at its session today. The results of the development of the economy of the republic in the first quarter of the year were discussed.

SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES IN GEORGIA REPORTED

Addresses Georgia Party Aktiv

LD190845 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Tasks for the further strengthening of law and order in light of the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have been discussed by the participants in a meeting of the party aktiv of Georgia which was held in Tbilisi today.

It was noted in speeches by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, that many types of law infringements and the number of road accidents had been sharply reduced. The intensification of positive trends in the struggle against breaches of the law had placed in the forefront the task to activate work in eliminating the conditions which give rise to law infringements.

The meeting mapped out specific measures for the further strengthening of law and order and discipline in the republic.

Speaks to Georgian Tea Growers

LD192352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A republican conference of tea growers and workers of the tea industry was held in Batumi today. Ways to increase the quality of Georgian tea were discussed. Tea growers of Georgia, the conference noted, are steadily increasing tea production. Last year factories received and processed 554,000 tons of high quality leaves, 54,000 tons more than planned. The task is to strive for an increase of quality indices. Rayon agro-industrial associations have to turn their attention to further increasing the standard of machinery, mechanization in the branch, and the implementation of progressive methods of work.

Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

ZIMYANIN READS CPSU PRAISES TO KOMMUNIST

PM240943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "To the Journal KOMMUNIST"]

[Text] Greetings from the party Central Committee to the journal KOMMUNIST were read by Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin:

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates the editorial board and all the staff of the journal KOMMUNIST, its authors' aktiv, and its readers on the 60th anniversary of the publication of the journal's first edition. Founded on the decision of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, the journal BOLSHEVIK, and then KOMMUNIST, played an outstanding role in the party's ideological activity. It was always the forum for the foremost Marxist-Leninist thinking and a passionate propagandist of the party's revolutionary theory and politics. True to the traditions of creative Marxism and to Lenin's ideas, the journal is a tried and tested combat aide of the CPSU Central Committee in its revolutionary, transforming activity and in the solution of tasks of socialist and communist construction.

The journal's contribution to the development of the theory of scientific communism is significant. It concentrates attention, first and foremost, on the diverse problems of developed socialism and on ways to improve it. It strives persistently for the implementation of the instructions of the party's 26th Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and for the implementation of the party line toward comprehensively raising the level of socialist management, organization and discipline, efficiency and responsibility of cadres. Its everyday organizational connection with party committees and organizations, the broad mass of readers, allows it to comprehensively generalize the rich experience of the party's ideological and political work, to actively participate in the communist education of the working people, and in the mobilization of their initiative and energy toward the further strengthening of the economic and defense potential of the Soviet state.

The constant and lively interest of readers in our country and abroad is aroused by the publications of KOMMUNIST which scientifically illumintate topical problems of the development of the socialist community, the world revolutionary process, and the struggle of peoples for peace, democracy and social progress against the adventurist actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism. The journal devotes a prominent part of its work to the consistent affirmation of the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism and to the exposure of the exploitationist essence of the bourgeois social structure, of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

The 60th anniversary of KOMMUNIST is an important event in the party's ideological life. The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that the journal will continue to actively participate in the ideological and theoretical activity of the party, to thoroughly investigate the vital problems of social development, to convincingly propagandize Marxism-Leninism as well as the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and to inculcate in the masses all-conquering communist ideas. There is no doubt that the journal will defend in all possible ways the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory, persistently dethrone the bourgeois way of life and struggle against hostile ideology and opportunistic and revisionist attacks against real socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee warmly wishes the editorial board and the whole collective of KOMMUNIST, its authors and readers, further successes in our common struggle for the triumph of the revolutionary teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and the ideals of peace and communism.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

CPSU SEEKS PARTY CONTROL OVER INEPT ENTERPRISES

LD231633 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) has issued a directive recommending that party organs in the field engage directly in efforts at surmounting the problems arising in operation of Soviet enterprises.

The directive restores to the party apparatus, especially at lower levels, the competences curtailed by a decision of the Central Committee Politburo under Yuriy Andropov.

The latest directive calls directly on party committees at the base to "take on control" of the work of the enterprises which have proved "unsuccessul in coping with economic plan targets."

Although the latest instructions of the party leadership point to the need for drawing a line between the functions of the party and those of other organs, they make it clear that the role of each party is inviolable and final. They also insist on an "extensive use" of the right of control for the purpose of discovering the still unutilized internal resources in Soviet enterprises.

NABIYEV ADDRESSES TAJIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

GF2213?5 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 8 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The regular 16th plenum of the Tajikstan Communist Party Central Committee was held in Dushanbe on 7 April 1984.

The plenum was attended by first secretaries of the gorkoms and raykoms; representatives of the executive committees of the city and rayon people's deputies councils; leaders of the ministries and departments which are not components of the Tajikstan Communist Party Central Committee; leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of some construction trusts, enterprises, and scientific research institutes; responsible workers of the organs of the Tajikstan Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Tajik Trade Unions Council, the Tajikstan Komsomol Central Committee; and the mass information and propaganda media.

The plenum discussed a question on the measures for accelerating the rates of increase in effectiveness of capital construction in the republic in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikstan Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report at the plenum.

USSR Construction Minister A.N. Kuznetsov took part in the plenum. A relevant resolution was passed on the question discussed. With this the plenum of the Tajikstan Communist Party Central Committee concluded its work.

AZERBAIJAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRESIDIUM MEETS

GF231714 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium held its meeting today. The meeting examined the outcome of the work aimed at realizing the tasks of the quarterly state plan fot Azerbaijan's economic and social development and the state budget.

The meeting established that the workers of Azerbaijan have achieved new success in fulfilling the tasks of the 4th plan of the 5-Year Plan period for the first quarter of 1984 by implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, realizing obligations established by the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenums, and further broadening the scope of socialist emulation aimed at upgrading production output and quality of work.

The plan related to the sale of industrial products has been fulfilled by 102.1 percent and the volume of production and work output increased by 5.5 percent and 3.7 percent respectively compared with last year. Three-quarters of the increase in production has been secured through work output [words indistinct].

Regardless of all this, there have been shortcomings and mistakes in realizing the tasks of the republic's state plan and budget. A number of unions and establishments have not secured plan fulfillment related to the sale of industrial products. It has been observed that there have been delays in preparing for the cultivation of seasonal vegetables [words indistinct]. The Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium called on the ministries and chief administrations of the republic, the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, rayon and city people's deputies soviets executive committees, unions, establishments, and organizations to examine in detail the outcome of the work aimed at fulfilling the first quarter plan for 1984 and to draft and implement concrete measures aimed at removing the existing shortcomings, further consolidating the output in production, and upgrading productivity and quality of work.

The Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium also discussed measures aimed at further improving the effort made to preserve the environment and to utilize natural resources in a more fruitful way as demanded by the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The Presidium adopted an appropriate decision on the matter.

Gasan Seidov, member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the meeting.

LIGACHEV'S 12 APRIL ARRIVAL IN RIGA NOTED

PM191405 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 13 Apr 84 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Ye.K. Ligachev's Arrival in Riga"]

[Text] Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee arrived in Riga 12 April.

He was met at the airport by Comrades A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, A.V. Betekhtin, Ya.Ya. Vagris, V.I. Dmitriyev, Yu.Ya. Ruben, V.A. Chemm, E.M. Ozols, and B.K. Pugo.

V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, arrived in Riga with Ye.K. Ligachev.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO AWARD CEREMONY ADDRESS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 April carries on the front page in its First Edition an item under the heading "Speech by K.U. Chernenko" as a part of a TASS report under the general heading "Presentation of Motherland Awards." It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 20 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 2, under the headline "Chernenko Addresses Kremlin Award Ceremony," and revealing following variations:

The PRAVDA version begins: [Text] On 19 April in the Kremlin ... (substituting the date for "today" and picking up paragraph one, line one)

In the final paragraph, lines four and five, PRAVDA reads ... for the good of the flourishing of ... (substituting "of" for "and")

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DISCUSSES MOLDAVIAN PROBLEMS

LD232249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Vremya has reported on the failure to meet the construction deadlines for the cardboard factory in Kishinev. First of all, I shall remind you that we are talking about a cardboard factory that should have been built here, in Moldavia. It will process wastepaper and provide kolkhozes and sovkhozes with packaging. Cardboard and wooden packaging that are necessary to gather, preserve, and dispatch the harvest are now brought in, and they come across the whole country. On the other hand, wastepaper is being exported from the republic. [shots of trucks carrying wastepaper, fruit ready for packaging]

[Begin recording] [Correspondent T. Komarova] Georgiy Arkadyevich. We ended the previous reportage with a question: When will a factory finally appear on the still-deserted building site? You were recently in Kishinev at this building site; what is your answer?

[USSR Construction Minister Karavayev] Unfortunately, we have had a very complex situation with construction this year in Moldavia. The growth in the program here in comparison with last year was 23 percent. Our construction and assembly workers are building a very large metallurgical works in Moldavia, and we have directed all our forces toward the construction of that works this year.

[Komorova] Georgiy Arkadyevich. You have a poster on your wall: If you want to fulfill your tasks, you will find ways and measures; if you do not want to, you will find an explanation for it.

[Karavayev] We are trying to stick to this call and to this rule, and we have found ways to commission this factory -- not in 1987, but in 1986. We have worked out and confirmed such measures. If we produce this year on the order of 4.5 million, then we will have to produce 20 million next year. [units of measure not given] I am sure that we could possibly make such a leap in this factory next year. I repeat again that a cardboard factory is, of course, very important, especially for the Moldavian Republic, and we shall draw all the necessary conclusions from this program and from our duties so that this factory will indeed be brought into service in 1986.

[Komarova] Almost 1 and a half months have passed since our first reportage. The cameraman has recorded the changes that have already taken place at the building site. [shots of building site, trucks moving back and forth] Everything has indeed livened up a little and one can hope that the building is picking up speed. [end recording]

OFFICIAL CITES GROWTH OF NUCLEAR POWER CAPACITY

LD231838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Interview with (Gennadiy Molotovich Viritinnikov), deputy minister of power and electrification, by unidentified correspondent, on "Atomic Power Engineering: The Reality and the Prospect", time, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Correspondent] (Gennadiy Molotovich), what can you say about the development of nuclear power engineering in connection with our country's Energy Program?

[(Viritinnikov)] A great deal of attention in the Energy Program is devoted to the development of nuclear power engineering. It is envisaged that in the future, as at present, major attention will be devoted to the construction of nuclear power stations in the European part of the Soviet Union in order to preclude the additional supply of fossil fuel from the eastern regions of the country.

[Correspondent] (Gennadiy Molotovich), what potential do we now have from nuclear power stations, and what are we striving for this year?

[(Viritinnikov)] The country's nuclear power industry has capacities of 20 million kw. This consists of 11 nuclear power stations in which 33 power sets are in operation. These are such mighty power stations as Leningrad, Chernobyl, Kursk, Novovoronezh and number of others. In 1983, 7.5 percent of the overall volume of electricity production was generated in the country's nuclear power stations. This is quite a significant figure which also is evidence of the scale of the development of nuclear power engineering today.

[Correspondent] There is a trend towards nuclear power stations taking over from stations which are operating on organic fuel.

[(Viritinnikov)] Yes, definitely. This percentage will increase year by year and it will finally reach quite a significant amount. For example, in 1984 the proportion of electricity production from nuclear power stations will be on the order of 9 percent of the overall production of electricity. This is not a simple task, for in order to implement it, it is necessary to ensure the introduction of capacities at nuclear power stations in significant amounts. This will consist of the first power sets at the Zaporozhye and Balkovo nuclear power stations, a power set at the Kalinin atomic power station, the latest power set at the Kola atomic power station and certain others.

FUEL, OIL CONSERVATION MEASURES PUBLICIZED

Ld231046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Summary] As everyone knows, there is a nationwide campaign under way to save fuel. Almost 500,000 tons of gasoline and diesel fuel could be obtained without any capital investment if, for example, every truck driver were to save just 1 percent of the fuel allocated to him. If all the country's drivers managed to save 10 percent of their fuel -- which is quite feasible -- the entire national economy would be able to operate for 1 month on the fuel thus saved. There are various ways of saving fuel, and one of the most fruitful methods is to eliminate runs by empty trucks.

Correspondent Anatoliy Yaroshevskiy reports from a spot check operation, to which he accompanied a people's militia man and a police inspector, on one of the big roads leading out of Moscow. Several drivers are stopped and questioned about why they are traveling unloaded. The people's militia man boasts that their spot checks have led to a saving of R115,000 so far. Control points like this have been set up along all major roads leading out of Moscow.

Other methods of saving fuel include recycling used oil. Whereas one ton of crude oil produces 200 kgs of motor oil, one ton of recycled used oil produces 600 kgs. Raising labor productivity by 1 percent would yield an additional R590 million worth of fuel products per year, while lowering the cost of fuel products by an additional 0.5 percent would ensure profits of around R230 million.

FARM NEWSPAPER REVIEWS SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

PM191554 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Agricultural review by N. Osychkin: "A Fast Pace and Good Quality for the Sowing"]

[Text] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, as of 16 April spring crops had been sown on 23.3 million hectares. That is somewhat less than by mid-April last year. The increase in sown areas over the week was nearly 12 million hectares. The mild weather and the existence of the material and technical facilities in the agro-industrial complex system create favorable opportunities for further building up the pace of soil preparation and sowing and for obtaining good shoots on every hectare. Special attention must be paid to the conservation of moisture in the soil -- to the leveling of arable land, the packing of soil on sown areas [prikatyvaniye posevov] and other agrotechnical operations -- applied to the conditions of every farm and every field.

The spring sowing work front is expanding with every passing day. It has been launched in all the union republics. The borders of the sowing campaign have advanced to the fields of the Soviet Baltic republics and Belorussia, the Non-Chernozem Zone and the Volga region. The rural workers, in response to the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans, are seeking to carry out the sowing within the best periods and to an excellent standard of quality and to lay a reliable foundation for the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

The machine operators of Valuyskiy and Rovenskiy Rayons were among the first to complete the sowing of the early grain crops in Belgorod Oblast. Their success was achieved thanks to the full use of daylight hours, the precise organization of the labor of contract links, and the use of wide-gauge drills. Vying with the leaders, the collectives of all farms have minimized the gap between the preparation of the soil and the sowing and are strictly observing technological discipline.

Over 1,500 detachments and links on the Orel Oblast fields are working under collective contract. They are provided with technological charts, machinery, and fertilizers and are carrying out the sowing while simultaneously applying mineral fertilizers.

It is important to make full use of existing reserves everywhere, to compress sowing deadlines to the maximum, and to achieve the point where seeds everywhere rest in a moist layer of soil. In the RSFSR the spring crops, counting the resowing of part of the winter crops, have covered 9.2 million hectares. As for the area sown with spring crops, the plan has been fulfilled by 10 percent. The sowing has been carried out over almost half the areas in the Central Chernozem region. The work has been somewhat held up in the North Caucasus. One-third of the spring crops have been sown in Volgograd Oblast.

A large part in expanding grain resources is assigned to winter grain crops. They make better use of stocks of winter and spring moisture and produce bigger harvests. But for this it is necessary to ensure everywhere the exemplary tending of the crops on every hectare. In the past week top dressing has been applied to 3 million hectares, while the total figure is 27 million. Now is the time to perform crucial work in the Chernozem and Non-Chernozem Zones. Specialists recommend feeding weakened crops with nitrogenous fertilizers with the aid of agricultural aircraft. A second application can be effected using a disk spreader when the plants are starting their stem extension. Fully tillered winter crops also require dual root and foliar top dressing to obtain a good harvest and to improve the quality of grain.

A particularly skilled approach toward the winter crops is needed now. The favorable spring weather has helped the shoots to grow even on sectors previously considered hopeless. In this connection correct action has been taken by the Kursk Oblast agronomists who have promptly discussed the state of the crops in every field and decided that weakened but viable areas should not be resown and not undersown. As a result areas sown to "repaired" winter crops have been almost halved in the oblast. We must not forget the urgent work in tending the crops such as harrowing and chemical weeding on well developed and tillered areas and the prevention of stinkbugs, ground beetle, and rodents.

The interests of increased harvests require the strictest observation of technological discipline in enhancing the soil's fertility. Spring is the most convenient time for applying mineral and organic fertilizers and liming acid soils. In many places granulated fertilizers are injected into the rows with the seeds and these fertilizers are used in inter-row cultivation operations. But this has not become the law everywhere. Only an extremely small quantity of mineral fertilizers has been applied to the harvest per hectare of land in Gorkiy, Saratov, and Novosibirsk Oblasts. The Kostroma Oblast subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex have fulfilled the plan for liming acid soils by only 18 percent. Some Kuybyshev Oblast farms have reduced the application of mineral fertilizers compared with last year.

Under this spring's conditions people will win where they perform the field work comprehensively, in a single process, without interruptions. The majority of crops are now being sown. Corn for grain has been sown in the first 320,000 hectares. The fields where industrial methods are being used should be under special control. Sunflowers, which now cover 524,000 hectares, are being sown close to the usual periods. In the south of the country the sowing of millet, buckwheat, and rice has begun. Pulse crop seeds have been sown to almost 3 million hectares. The farms of the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and the Central and Central Chernozem regions are sowing spring rape. In a week sugar beet has been sown in nearly 1.5 million hectares, while in all it has been sown in 1.9 million hectares. Moldavia, the Kuban, and the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR have coped with this work. Mass sowing is under way in the Ukraine and the Chernozem.

The cotton growers are making haste. They have already sown cotton over more than 2 million hectares. That is 62 percent of the plan. The farms of Tashkent, Surkhan-Darya, Ashkhabad, and several other oblasts have completed the sowing. But a great deal of work still lies ahead and the optimum periods are passing. That is why additional steps should be taken to accelerate the sowing and to tend the cotton fields in good time. The workers of the vegetable plantations have an enormous amount of work to do. So far potatoes have been planted on 218,000 hectares -- less than by this time last year. Vegetables have been sown in 376,000 hectares. Produce from hotbeds and greenhouses and vegetables from the extreme south are starting to reach the stores. Laying the foundation for the harvest, the arable farmers are seeking to satisfy more fully the population's requirements for potatoes and vegetables.

Flax sowing has been completed in Volyn Oblast, and in all flax has so far been sown in 164,000 hectares. The rural machine operators are sowing grass and corn for silage and green feed. Work is continuing in the orchards and vineyards.

The working spring is advancing. Every day, every hour must be given over to the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan!

SOVIET, INDIAN COSMONAUTS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

LD231300 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0655 GMT 23 Apr 84

[News conference devoted to results of the joint Soviet-Indian space flight, at the Central Television Center in Moscow; introduced by Valentin Mikhaylovich Kamenev, deputy chief of the International Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry -- live]

[Text] [Kamenev] Respected comrades, ladies and gentlemen, today we are holding a news conference on the completion of the space flight of the international Soviet-Indian crew. Taking part in the news conference are: The principal crew -- the Jupiters -- Malyshev, Yuriy Vasilyevich, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, the commander of the crew; Strekalov, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, flight engineer and cosmonaut; Sharma, Rakesh, research cosmonaut, Hero of the Soviet Union, citizen of the Republic of India; the backup crew: Berezovoy, Anatoliy Nikolayevich, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, Hero of the Soviet Union, commander of the backup crew; Grechko, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, flight engineer; Malhotra, Ravish, research cosmonaut, Lieutenant Colonel in the Indian Air Force; also Academician Kotelnikov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Intercosmos Council; Academician Sagdeyev, excuse me, Academician Gazenko, Oleg Georgiyevich, director of the Institute of Medico-biological Research at the USSR Ministry of Health; Lieutenant General of Aviation Shatalov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, chief of training of Soviet cosmonauts. Also taking part in the news conference are other comrades. A list of all participants has been distributed to correspondents.

Permit me to hand over the microphone to Academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kotelnikov.

[The relay starts with the cameras showing, from the back of a conference room, over the heads of an audience, the arrival of the cosmonauts and officials on a raised platform, where they sit down at a table, with participants' names displayed in front of them. During the relay, the cameras dwell on each speaker in turn, occasionally cutting to members of the audience, including cameramen and photographers. At the end of the relay, the camera shows journalists in the audience standing up and asking their questions into hand-held microphones. The relay begins and ends with an "Intervision" caption.]

[Kotelnikov] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen, the space flight of the Soviet-Indian international crew has been successfully carried out. A large amount of scientific work has been performed in orbit. The present news conference is devoted to the first results of this work. Permit me, on your behalf, on behalf of Soviet scientists and the numerous collectives and specialists who worked to prepare for the flight and took part in it, both Soviet and Indian specialists, to welcome the members of the Soviet-Indian international crew -- Cosmonauts Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma -- and to congratulate them on the high Soviet Government awards that have been conferred on them; and also to congratulate Ravish Malhotra on his Order of the Friendship of Peoples; and to wish them fresh accomplishments in their activities. [applause]

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in the study and conquest of space for peaceful purposes began more than 20 years ago, in the 1960's, and is developing successfully in several fields -- space meteorology, observations from artificial satellites of the earth, research in extra-atmospheric astronomy, and the launching of Indian satellites -- developed with the assistance of Soviet specialists and with Soviet carrier rockets.

At the news converence held in this hall on 10 April a detailed account was given of the results of the many years of cooperation between our countries in space research. So I will not dwell on them here. I just want to note that the experience Indian scientists and specialists have thus acquired, which their Soviet colleagues have generously imparted to them, has enabled Inida rapidly to start its own independent space research. Today Inida is the seventh country among the more than 150 members of the United Nations which is capable launching satellites into space with its own carrier rockets.

Now the first Indian cosmonaut has been working in orbit. This will without doubt promote the further growth of India's prestige as a space power. India has acquired manned space flight experience. The flight of the Soviet-Indian international crew was a logical continuation and development of many years of cooperation between our countries in space. Held in accordance with an agreement between the governments of the two countries, this flight has been rated highly by the Soviet and Indian public and the leaders of our two countries.

Permit me to hand over to the cosmonauts, who will tell you in greater detail about their work on the Salyut-Soyuz T-10 orbiting complex.

[Kamenev] Yuriy Vasilyevich Malyshev has the floor.

[Malyshev] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen! As you all know, a few days ago the work of another, the sixth, space expedition to the Salyut-7 orbital station was completed. It was a flight under the program of Soviet-Indian cooperation in the sphere of space research, and was determined by bilateral agreements between the governments of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India. This cooperation clearly expressed yet another facet of the close and friendly relations between our countries and peoples. The joint Soviet-Indian flight has demonstrated fruitful international cooperation in the peaceful use of space, for the good of all people on earth.

I had the honor of being the commander of the 11th international crew, comprising flight engineer Strekalov, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, and cosmonaut-researcher Rakesh Sharma, citizen of the Republic of India. The activities of our expedition, like the other visiting expeditions, were not prolonged. However, its program was packed to a great degree with various experiments. The program was drafted by the joint efforts of Soviet and Indian scientists in the interests of science and the national economies of the Soviet Union and India. It provided for the continuation of certain research started on previous flights, using apparatus and methodologies designed by specialists of the socialist countries.

Our expedition's work program entailed: putting the Soyuz-T-11 spacecraft into orbit, docking it with the Salyut-7 — Soyuz-T-10 orbital complex; mothballing the Soyuz-T-11 craft and prepartion of the Soyuz-T-10 craft for returning our crew and a useful payload to earth, carrying out geophysical, technological, and medical experiments and research under the joint Soviet-Indian program; and carrying out final operations as part of the orbital complex, undocking, and descent from orbit in the Soyuz-T-10 craft.

A special feature of the training of our crew was that both I and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Strekalov, flight engineer, had flight experience in the Soyuz-T spacecraft and the Salyut station, while cosmonaut-researcher Rakesh Sharma had to acquire all the necessary knowledge and skills in a comparatively short time. Apart from this, the crew started its training for this flight with a somehwat different makeup.

As you know, Nikolay Nikolayevich Rukavishnikov was originally designated as flight engineer. But because of his illness, Gennadiy Strekelov was put into the crew in his place.

This circumstance had no effect at all on the final result of the training process, although the intensity of our work in that period was extremely high. This was caused by the necessity to practice certain operations with the new crew a second time.

Despite the fact that a cosmonout-researcher has a program containing somewhat less than the commander and flight engineer, and that the chief thing for him is the scientific research to be carried out in orbit, the aim of training is that all three should work together as a single entity. We worked toward this unity in training, helping our colleague, Rakesh Sharma, naturally, in mastering the skills of a cosmonaut.

At the time of launch of Soyuz-T-11, the crew was fully trained for the forthcoming flight. Our Soyuz-T-11 craft was launched from Baykonur Cosmodrome on 3 April this year.

At all stages of independent flight of the transport craft Soyuz-T-11 -- putting into orbit, distant approach maneuvers, and docking -- and Soyuz-T-10, carrying out operations of undocking and descent, their systems and equipment worked reliably, and thus ensured the fulfillment of the entire planned program.

During the first three orbits of the flight, the state and functioning capability of the craft's systems were monitored, and the airtightness of its compartments was checked. The maneuver with the aim of putting the craft into a higher orbit and approaching the station was then carried out. The process of approach and docking with the station was succesfully carried out. Immediately after we transferred to the orbital station, where we were met as brothers by our friends and colleagues Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov, we began work. Our program of work on board the orbital station was coordinated in advance with the program being carried out by the main crew.

As is known, a period of acute adaptation to weightlessness takes place during the first days of space flight. For that reason, our first experiments were aimed at further studying this process, and preventive measures for the phenomena of motion sickness. It should be noted that the process of adaptation passed without substantially upsetting our functional state, and did not influence the quality of work we carried out in that period.

Carrying out the majority of experiments in the program required the participation of several cosmonauts and coordinated activities by both crews; after all, six people were working at the same time on an orbital station for the first time.

All the experiments carried out according to our program can be divided into three main areas: geophysical experiments connected with remote sensing of the earth; experiments in space materials research; and medical research aimed at studying the functioning of a person's basic systems of the organism in the period of acute adaptation to weightlessness and throughout the flight. The presence on board of a professional doctor determined his participation in all the medical experiments. Cosmonaut-researcher Rakesh Sharma will talk in detail about the aims and methods for carrying out these experiments and their results in his report.

[Kamenev] The floor is given to Rakesh Sharma.

[Sharma] Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends! I, a citizen of the Republic of India, was given the great honor of being a member of the Soyuz-T international crew and working on board the Salyut-7 space station. That flight was possible thanks to many years of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and India in researching and conquering space. We, the members of the Soviet-Indian crew, were extremely grateful to receive the warm greetings and good wishes sent to us by President Zail Singh of India and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India.

They noted in particular that this flight was yet another brilliant example of constructive cooperation for the good of both our peoples, the development of which is promoted by our friendship. We are also grateful for the greetings from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and his wishes for the successful fulfillment of the flight and a safe return to earth.

The space flight made an indelible impression on me. I had heard a lot from my comrades at Zvezdnyy Gorodok about their flights, but the reality exceeded all my expectations. The times of particularly great emotion were the launch of the rocket, going into orbit, and the rendezvous in space. The most memorable event, however, was the docking with Salyut-7 and the long-awaited meeting with its crew. I was simply enchanted with the earth's beauty. I had the feeling all the time that the earth contained no borders, that it was a single entity and that we must take care of it and look after it. As far as the way I felt during the flight is concerned, after lift-off I felt in a (?disoriented) state and felt a rush of blood to the head. However, applying the planned preventive measures distinctly reduced the negative effect of those factors and my capacity for work throughout the whole flight remained quite high.

The scientific program of our flight was compiled by the joint efforts of scientists and specialists from the Soviet Union and India, and included experiments in the areas of remote soundings of the earth, the behavior of materials in space, and medical research. I am pleased to report that the planned program was fully completed. The successful fulfillment of the flight program was due to our high-quality training in Zvezdnyy Gorodok which enabled me, as cosmonaut-researcher, to carry out the duties allotted to me without difficulty.

I will try, in this brief speech, to summarize the aims and tasks involved in the main experiments and their results. A large part of the flight program was occupied by geographical research in the framework of the "Terra" experiment, which is a very important experiment for a country such as India. The tasks involved in "Terra" were to photograph the territory of India with the MKF-6M multizonal camera and the KT-140 camera, and to carry out visual observations and research photography with hand-held cameras. Simultaneously with our orbital flight, an aerial survey was carried out on earth from aircraft over the areas above which the orbital complex was flying. This will (?facilitate) the further interpretation of the photographs taken from space and their utilization in the interests of the Indian national economy. The information obtained will be of assistance in compiling maps of (?land use); monitoring the state of the ocean around the coast of India and its islands; studying the condition of forests, the hydrological conditions of rivers and internal waters, agriculture and crops; studying the glaciers in the Himalayas in order to determine water resources and assess the danger of avalanches and mud flows; and for studying (?plankton), [word indistinct], currents, pollution of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, the shallow waters of the Gulf of Cambay, pollution of the waters around Bombay, the Thar desert and [word indistinct] structures. All this will help establish sites for constructing future hydroelectric power stations, dams, bridges and roads. Study of georgraphical structures will provide a key to searching for mineral deposits.

I was particularly excited and happy when I flew over our homeland. From childhood I thought I was familiar with its outlines, but from space India looked different, unlike what I had thought, and amazingly beautiful. From space India was as clear as could be with its green jungles, brown deserts and white caps of the Himalayas. While we were carrying out the "Terra" experiment we took about 1,000 photographs with the multizonal camera and 200 photographs with the topographical camera.

In addition to using the on-board photographic equipment, we also took pictures with the hand-held cameras. In carrying out the experiment we were helped by cloudless weather. All the material was sent to earth and photographs will be analyzed and interpreted. Under the program for studying the behavior of materials in space, we carried out the supercooling experiement on the "Isparitel" process installation. The experiment was to study processes of heat and mass transfer and the possibility of obtaining amorphous metal materials in weightlessness -- the so-called "metal joints." To study this phenomenon, we selected an alloy of silver with germanium, in the technical purification in which Indian specialists have accumulated much experience. The results obtained are very important for practical work to obtain the most varied kinds of alloys for use in modern equipment.

A considerable part of the scientific program was devoted to medical research. Thus, for example, the "Vector" experiement involved studying the functional state of the cardiovascular system during the so-called period of acute adaptation of the body to weightlessness by means of a portable vectorcardiograph developed by Indian specialists from the (?Hal) company. The aim of the "Ballisto-3" experiment was to obtain data on the magnitude and spatial distribution of the energy of heart contractions and the influence of space flight on that distribution.

This research was carried out by recording spatial micromovements of the body connected with cardiac activity. During the "Optokinesis" experiment, research was conducted into the state of the oculomotor function and the characteristics of the interaction of the vestibular and optical apparatus. The results of these studies are very important for an analysis of the possible causes of space motion sickness, for the development of preventive measures, and also for the formulation of recommendations for professional activities of cosmonauts during visual observations.

I was especially interested in the "Yoga" experiment. With a view to the further study of the effects of weightlessness on the locomuscular apparatus and the improvement of preventive measures, I had great pleasure in carrying out the selected sequence of yoga exercises every day. During this experiment, there were periodic assessments of the motor and electrical activity of the muscles using the (?miocom) and (?breeze) recording equipment, developed and supplied by the Republic of India. Such experiments as "Profilaktika," "Anketa," and "Opros" were a continuation of the study of the influence of space flight factors on the human organism in order to work out ways and means to prevent the unfavorable effects of weightlessness.

In all our work on the program of research and experiments aboard the orbiting station, we were constantly assisted and supported by the station's main crew. I can say that I had very good partners. What I liked above all in my comrades was their great professionalism, straightforwardness, equanimity, calm, and readiness at any moment to help out with advice or practical assistance.

Returning to India, my old colleague and friend Ravish Malhtra and I take us with the warmth and friendliness which we constantly experienced in the Soviet Union.

Our flight has once again shown that broad opportunities exist for cooperation between our two great peoples in space for peaceful purposes. We have been working for the future and happiness of future generations. I am proud that I have made my modest contribution to the cause which was initiated by the historic flight of Yuriy Gagarin 12 April 1961. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the governments of India and the Soviet Union for the opportunity to make this flight, and also to all the specialists who took part in its preparation and backup.

I express my profound gratitude to the governments of India and the Soviet Union for their high evaluation of my work, and for the conferment of very high awards on me. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

[Kamenev] The floor is given to Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Strekalov.

[Strekalov] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen: I, like all the other members of the international space crew, was entrusted with carrying out a wide scientific program prepared by scientists and specialists of both countries -- the USSR and the Republic of India. The responsibilities of the crew's flight engineer include: controlling and assuring the function of the transport craft's on-board systems; preparing the scientific instruments for operation; assuring their interaction with the station's systems; checking the accuracy of their operation and carrying out experiments and investigations. We went up in the Soyuz T-11, and we descended in the Soyuz T-10. I will stress immediately that all systems, both on the T-11 and T-10, performed flawlessly. We had full confidence in the technology and, of course, it did not let us down.

With the arrival of our crew, six people were working at the Salyut-7 station for the first time. This, in itself, was a very interesting experiment in psychology, in interrelations. I would like to note that the crew of Mayaks, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov immediately created a cheerful atmosphere of hospitality for us. They gave us the best sleeping places, and we had full and precise cooperation during the entire flight.

The experiments we carried out on board have already been narrated in detail here. I will not repeat myself. But, I would like to note that the equipment worked well. A particular, how shall I say, a particular affection was aroused by the work of the equipment MKF-6. Yuriy Malyshev and I had occasion to participate in the development of this equipment as far back as 1976 on the Soyuz-22 craft, where we were the back-up crew. For the first time we worked on this equipment. I must say that the equipment is very reliable, and the first results that have already been received are very reassuring. More than 1,000 frames were shot in six spectrums; a large territory was photographed. Well, in a word, everything that we planned to photograph with this equipment was fully carried out.

In the supercooling experiment, on the (?model) of the silver-germanium alloy, which had been selected by the Indian specialists, the phenomenon of supercooling was studied. The name of the experiment speaks for itself. A rapid cooling of the melt, and the supercooling that occurs alongwith it, shifts the beginning of the crystallization into the lower-temperature sphere and can lead it into an amorphous state characteristic, for example, of glass and resins. A change in the structure of the alloy cannot fail to entail a change in its properties, which is of great interest to scientists. We await from this experiment similarly reassuring results. To conduct this experiment the working block of the Isparitel installation was set up. The difficulties, the peculiarities, of this experiment were contained in meeting the need for a sharp focus without additional adjustment of the electron beam, with the help of which the substance was heated and smelted. It was essential for the equipment's development engineers to take into account the complexity of assembly of the installation in flight conditions on board the orbiting station. What should also be noted in the features of the suspension of a sample of the alloy on thermocouples and holding it there is a broad span of temperature changes from normal to smelting temperature. The positioning of the sample on thermocouples, which has been developed by Indian specialists, assured the least amount of contact between the model sample and the surrounding substance and brought to a minimum extraneous influences on crystallization.

To conclude, I will note with pleasure that we fully carried out the entire program of investigations and experiments. Space has entered our lives not only through the realization of scientific-technical programs and national-economic plans, but it has also entered the lives of millions of people, having changed their way of thinking, their notions of mankind's potential, its grandeur and at the same time its responsibility for the planet's fate.

In the name of our international crew and our comrades still working in orbit, I would like to appeal to all people to use space peacefully, not to allow its very extensive potential to be used to the detriment of the cause of peace on earth. I thank all those who prepared and assured our flight, all those who experienced the flight with us, who rooted for us. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

[Kamenev] Are there any question, please? Yes, go on.

[Gubarev] May I thank you once again for an interesting flight, and wish you as interesting a passage on earth as the space one. My question for Yuriy Malyshev is this:

[Kamenev] Please identify yourself.

[Gubarev] Gubarev, of PRAVDA. Please, you can confess now, when was it more difficult, during the training for this flight, or in space?

[Malyshev] I would not divide it into these two stages; it was difficult both here and there. without difficulties there can be no success, I am convinced of that.

[Kamenev] Thank you. Go on, please.

[Unidentified voice] From television, I have a question for members of the backup crew. We have already met with the main crew quite a bit at Baykonur, and we have told a lot about the flight on television, but they say that the backup crew is a mirror reflection of the flight on the ground, and there ae probably no judges stricter or more objective than you. What evaluation do you give of the work carried out by Malyshev, Strekalov, and Rakesh Sharma?

[Malhotra] Ten out of ten, the very highest assessment of the guys' work in space. It was very difficult for them, but they did everything planned in the program, and more. We know how difficult this is.

[Grechko] The technology worked amazingly well. As an engineer, I always expect equipment to fail, and probably, well, once during training Malyshev said that until there is a failure, you are sort of tensed up all the time. So it was especially difficult for them, because they were tensed up for the whole flight, waiting for a failure, but there were no failures.

[Kamenev] Thank you very much.

[TV correspondent] One question for Ravish Malhotra. A few days ago, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko presented you with the order of Friendship of Peoples in the Kremlin, when stars were being awarded to the heroes of the main crew. Thus, your contribtuion to the friendship between the Soviet Union and India has been marked. Please tell us, what have you personally gained from the training, this 2 years of life in the Soviet Union at Zvezdnyy Gorodok, although you did not make a flight?

[Malhotra] I know that not only before this flight, but after the flight as well, the friendship between our countries will be even stronger. I have a very good relationship with our friends sitting at this table. We have lived here 2 years, and I am very happy to have met your people. We will return soon, and Rakesh and I will have very good relations with you. Thank you.

[Kamenev] Thank you.